FBIS DAILY REPORT

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COMMENTARY ON U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN HAITI

PA242250 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 21 Jul 87

["Note" by Urbino Amaya"]

[Text] Thousands of Haitian students marched on Port-au-Prince streets yelling: Down with Reagan and Yankees get out of Haiti, in another massive demonstration to force the resignation of the regime headed by General Henri Namphy.

The Haitian students threw tree branches over the high walls surrounding the U.S. Embassy and warned over a loudspeaker that they will sweep away all U.S. interventionists and the Haitian governing junta.

Trucks filled with heavily armed soldiers went menacingly close to the large and silent antigovernment march, which began in front of the building of the state university medical school.

Some of the posters expressed the wish for democracy in Haiti without tonton macoutes and U.S. personnel, while others recalled the dozens of deaths and the 200 people injured by the Haitian authorities.

Similar demonstrations took place in the cities of Gonaive, Jeremie, Les Cayes, and Port-de-Paix.

The government junta is under strong pressure by the Haitian people since it tried last month to take control of the elections, which according to the Constitution, are the responsibility of the independent electoral council.

The national elections are convoked for next November, and the inauguration of the new program is scheduled for 7 February 1988.

The leaders of 57 Haitian political, labor, student and religious organizations issued a communique criticizing Gen Henri Namphy, president of the National Government Council, for his threatening speech recently delivered at the Port-au-Prince Military Academy.

(Serge Gilles), leader of the Patriotic Unity Bloc, which is 1 of the 57 organizations of the coalition, said that Namphy cannot honor the Haitian Constitution after the murder of 21 people, and he blamed the U.S. Government for financially and militarily supporting the current regime.

SOVIET ASSISTANCE FOR THE REVOLUTION PRAISED

FL251921 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 Jul 87

[By Ismael Tantao from the Soviet Union]

[Text] The direct road toward the victory of the Cuban revolution was opened by the assault on the Moncada Barracks. This was stressed at the solemn ceremony held by workers in Moscow to mark the 34th anniversary of the day of national rebellion.

The speakers stressed that the revolution, which triumphed several years later, radically changed the direction of the country. As a result of the socialist transformation, Cuba was able to achieve great success in a brief time in all the basic aspects of life and society. This ceremony stressed that Cuba's international prestige is strengthened by its anti-imperialist policy, solidarity with combatant peoples for political and economic independence, and the active struggle with sister countries from the socialist community for disarmament and peace.

For his part, Rafael Miramar Fernandez, acting Cuban charge d'affaires in the USSR, said our country owes many of its achievements to the fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union. He stressed that Cuba is building a new life under continuing blockade by imperialist forces and under [words indistinct] to reestablish the order existing prior to the revolution. Cuba is supported by the fraternal aid of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in fulfilling its task of increasing economic efficiency and the people's standard of living, said Miramar Fernandez.

URNG AGAIN URGES GUATEMALA'S CEREZO TO NEGOTIATE

PA260222 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 Jul 87

["Note" feature written, read by Amalia Sanmartino]

[Text] Greetings, friends. If the Guatemalan Government really wants to build a true democracy, it must accept a dialogue that allows the inclusion of the people's political, economic, and social demands in the country's institutionalization process. These are terms included in the document issued by URNG in a new proposal to Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo's government for a national dialogue to build space and democracy in the country.

The dialogue proposal initially issued by the general command of the Guatemalan guerrilla organizations in October 1986 and reasserted on several occasions, assets that this is not a sign of weakness -- only the first step toward a dialogue that includes the participation of all the political and social forces in the country. The proposal for dialogue does not really represent a sign of weakness because the guerrilla forces' successful actions prove the strength of a movement supported by the people which has firmly maintained its decision to defeat the enemy from its positions in the mountains.

As of now, President Vinicio Cerezo has yet to answer the new proposal, but we must remember that the dialogue has not taken place because of the president's steadfast rejections, even though last year he pledged -- during his tour through several European countries -- that he would begin talks with the rebels.

On June 30, the Guatemalan Government said that prior to any talks with the rebels, the latter should lay down their weapons; but the guerrilla organizations said they will not lay down their weapons because the sociopolitical conditions that led to the struggle still prevail -- and because the military forces remain in power behind the civilian government. This situation was again mentioned by the guerrillas, who reasserted their June proposals: There is still time to establish the basis for an effective democratization process in the country, to attain a true democracy for the people.

CASTRO MAKES WORKING VISIT TO PINAR DEL RIO

FL142148 Havana Television Cubana Network in Spanish 0138 GMT 11 Jul 87

[Special Program: "To Make Revolution;" documentary film narrated by Manolo Ortega on President Fidel Castro's 7-8 July visit to Pinar del Rio Province; speakers unidentified]

[Text] [Ortega] Between the days of 7-8 July, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro made a working visit to Pinar del Rio Province during which he toured several industrial and health centers, as well as water resources industries under construction.

The first installation he visited on Monday, 6 July, in the city of Pinar del Rio was the electrical component factory. [Castro is shown wearing a white coat and hood, accompanied by people in similar clothing. Only Castro's eyes, nose, and mustache can be seen] In this extremely sterile atmosphere, required to guarantee the quality of production, the commander in chief received a detailed explanation of the center's activities.

[Begin recording] [Words indistinct] Later they were replaced by (?specific) components [words indistinct] and now many of those receptors are combined into one of these little tablets.

[Speaker] This design is very complicated...

[Speaker, interrupting] [words indistinct]

[Speaker] ...It presented an engineering problem. That is why mass production of these items here is indispensable because there is a stage of engineering in which it is just as easy to make 1,000 pieces as it is to make 20,000 or 10 million. It is costly and it is complex.

[Castro] What characteristics does it have? What does it consist of?

[Speaker] Principally, what we have to locate, to look for are structures of that type with few impurities. That initiative alone does not conduct, does not conduct [repeats himself] electricity. It does not have any particualr electrical properties. To...

[Castro, interrupting] What is, what is [repeats himself]...

[Speaker, interrupting] To the... [changes thought] We here introduced boron, [word indistinct] into it. We introduced impurities which are the ones that later move with that initiative by the route that we constructed with the design we've mentioned.

[Speaker] That grid is a magnified technological diagram.

[Castro] And how is that done? By photograph?

[Speaker] By means of a computer that we will show you downstairs. [end recording]

[Ortega] The factory has a total of 853 workers, a large percentage of who are engineers and technicians. Fidel expressed interest in being informed about even the smallest detail of the complex technological processes that are applied in this industry, whose production could play a great part in the replacement of imports and the creation of valuable exportable funds [as heard].

Having concluded his visit to the electronics components factory, Fidel went to the new Pinar del Rio Clinical-Surgical Hospital, which is still only partially completed. There, he talked extensively with party and government leaders and those responsible for health care in the province about the status of hospital installations in the province and in its capital.

[Begin recording] [Castro] For example, wouldn't it be reasonable to put 100 or 150 maternity beds here?

[Speaker] [words indistinct]

[Castro] Or to put, let us say, another... [changes thought] How many maternity beds does the province need?

[Speaker] Some 400 beds are needed in this territory.

[Castro] And you were going to put 200 here, and 200...

[Speaker interrupting] And 200 over there...

[Castro] And wouldn't it be possible to put 150 over there?

[Speaker] In the present...

[Castro interrupting] In the present clinic...

[Speaker] Without any construction. We could do it.

[Castro] And devote at least 300 beds...

[Speaker] In other words, to provide space from right now.

[Castro] From right now, while we are expanding.

[Speaker] Of course.

[Castro] Just until we finish the expansion.

[Speaker] Of course.

[Castro] And thus we will be applying the principle...

[Speaker] Of course.

[Castro] You will still have 250 clinical-surgical beds here, there...

[Speaker] And some 500 here.

[Castro] Some 600 here.

[Speaker] Yes, 600.

[Castro] You have 850 clinical-surgical beds, I would say for the present, and 300 maternity beds, placed in service right away, pending the expansion.

Indeed, I think the program in this case would be better with the intensive prenatal care, maternity, and to put in both, or just in one. [sentence as heard]

[Speaker] Gynecology.

[Castro] That's right.

[Speaker] We put them only here.

[Castro] Right here.

[Speaker] So as not to divide forces, Commander.

[Castro] That seems to be the most logical thing: to put the women there.

[Speaker] Of course.

[Castro] When it is necessary to remove something...

[Speaker] Exactly.

[Castro] And now we have done something different. It seems that this is the most... [changes thought] to keep the old maternity [hospital] and have a floor for women here; to alleviate the workload over there, and place intensive prenatal care over there, and have a good classification, and work quickly. We could start over there, or here. Where would we work first?

[Speaker] We could work over there, in the existing hospital.

[Castro] Over there, first.

[Speaker] In the existing one, in order to move the smallest one, the one that is in the worst condition, and have the psychiatric matter under control. That is a major, critical problem in Pinar del Rio.

[Castro] Right. We have to... [changes thought] We could then remodel that one, because it is necessary to have a decent hospital there, because otherwise no one will want to go over there.

[Speaker] Exactly. No one will want to go over there.

[Second speaker] Everyone will want to come here.

[Speaker] That is the premise. It is an irrevocable premise, and we will divide the forces, Commander.

[Castro] We must place it on a par with this one.

[Speaker] On a par. [end recording]

[Ortega] Other matters, such as the staffing of the new hospital, and the need to analyze its efficiency, the advantages of the services offered by the family doctor in the provinces, the role of homes for the aged and polyclinics, and the status of the programs for the construction of health installations, were also discussed at the meeting. All the topics were related to the improvement of such services to the people.

[Begin recording] [Speaker] It is an intensive care ward.

[Castro] Well, at least they are placed in such a way that patients can talk with their neighbors. Do you believe this will be filled?

[Speaker] Today, Commander, it is extra-full.

[Castro] Why?

[Speaker] Because of the type of consultation...

[Castro, interrupting] It is outpatient consultation, right? Not regular staff?

[Speaker] No.

[Castro] Will there be regular staff?

[Speaker] Yes, at the other end.

[Castro] Now, the family doctors will be the ones who keep your regular staff from being overworked.

[Speaker] Exactly.

[Castro] As for outpatient consultation, will it also be reduced by the family doctor?

[Speaker] [words indistinct]

[Castro is seen descending stairs, then meeting with young people, who break into chorus of applause and rhythmic chanting of Fidel, Fidel, Fidel]

[Castro, talking to child] ... do not plan to study anything as yet.

[Child] At times, one picks up books and so forth...

[Castro] I don't say sometimes. [laughter] This matter of picking up the books at times is familiar to me. [laughter] ah, medicine? You are probably related to a doctor.

[Child] [Words indistinct] [laughter]

[Castro] So you want to be a doctor?

[Child] A doctor. [end recording]

[Ortega] On the afternoon of Monday, 6 July, the commander in chief and his retinue made an extensive tour of the city of Pinar del Rio and surrounding areas. Among other sites visited was the industrial area, the university campus, and the new housing districts, important parts of the large group of new projects constructed by the revolution that have visibly changed the face of Cuba's former Cinderella province.

On the morning of 7 July, the tour continued with a visit to the old Pinar del Rio hospital, which is currently a gynecology-obstetrics hospital. [Video shows Castro visiting female patients in bed and talking to one of them]

[Begin recording] [Castro] You be calm, right? You do not look very relaxed. When is she due to give birth?

[Speaker] Well, that depends. She has another 2 or 3 days; after that, we will induce birth.

[Castro] It is a matter of having a little patience.

[Speaker] Two days.

[Castro] Is it your first?

[Patient] My first. [video shows Castro talking with nurses]

[Castro] [Words indistinct]

[Nurse] In 1985.

[Castro] And are you a specialist in this? Are you assigned to this ward?

[4-second passage indistinct]

[Castro] So are you already a specialist, or not yet?

[Nurse] Yes.

[Castro] Since when? How long have you specialized in this?

[Nurse] It will be 2 years in July.

[Castro] It takes 2 years to specialize?

[Nurse] Yes, 2 years.

[Castro] And you, are you going to specialize also?

[2d Nurse] In obstetrics, yes.

[Castro] You, too. When do you begin your specialization? Right now? You have already graduated, haven't you?

[2d Nurse] Yes, I have already graduated.

[Speaker] On completion of this program, they graduate as obstetric nurses, which is ideal for this ward.

[Castro] In other words, they do their specialization here.

[Speaker] Right here.

[Castro] They already have their basic training. It is not narrow profile training, is it?

[Speaker] No, no no. They have practically 2 years of general nursing, then 1 year of obstetric nursing. This guarantees [words indistinct] and now they are (?trained).

[Video shows Castro visiting patients in another ward]

[Castro] On that side. How often do you see him?

[Patient] Oh, I don't know. They will give him to me at 6 o'clock.

[Castro] At 6? When did you give birth?

[Patient] At 0810 today.

[Castro] Today?

[Patient] Yes.

[Castro] Just a short while ago! [word indistinct]

[Video shows Castro again talking with group of nurses]

[Castro] Oh, you are studying medicine? You don't say. You are in your last year?

[Speaker] Yes, in my last year.

[2d Speaker] This one, and this other comrade.

[Castro] Two! I have heard that the medical students in Pinar del Rio are very good. They have a good reputation. The university has prestige. And pretty, besides! You will complete your studies this year, right? Are there sports facilities?

[Speaker] They are in the planning stage.

[Castro] What do they include? A swimming pool is to be included, right?

[Speaker] The swimming pool is under construction.

[Castro] That is just what you need, you who are here without access to rivers or the sea. [laughter]

[Speaker] We just have to dam them.

[Castro] How much more damming could there be? [words indistinct] not only in the city. [laughter] The dams are already being built. I will drop by there to see how the project is going, because on one of our trips here, everything was flooded So you complete your studies this year. Are you going to remain in this specialty, or will you change to another?

[Speaker] No, I just asked for family [medicine].

[Castro] Which one? Ah, family medicine. And you?

[2d Speaker] Pediatrics.

[Castro] Pediatrics. We still go into pediatrics directly. In the future, it will be necessary to be a (?general practitioner) first . [Castro seen outside; gets into jeep]

[Castro] Wouldn't you like to see a better, more complete place than this one? That one has been improved greatly; it will not be the same as an installation that is under construction: the (Luz Social Clinic). Well, you stay here. I am going to see other things, which are unrelated to medicine.

[Speaker] Good.

[Castro] So long. [end recording]

[Ortega] The next stop on the commander in chief's agenda was the spare parts factory, where 870 workers, many of them youths, are making a notable productive contribution to the machine industry, devoted primarily to transportation and agricultural equipment. [video shows Castro talking with workers]

[Speaker] Brake supports of the buses and cars that travel on the streets of Havana.

[Castro] These would break down?

[Speaker] They would break down often. They have a hard job to do. Cars break often, and then there are the potholes...

[Castro, interrupting] We used to import these?

[Speaker] These were not produced in Cuba. They were obtained only from Hungary. We began to smelt them last year at the 26 July Foundry in Holguin, and to do the machine work here. At this moment, as you and I are speaking, the first batch of buses are working with these parts produced by us.

[Castro] How many are supposed to be produced annually?

[Speaker] Some 1,500 every year.

[Castro] And what is the unit price of this item?

[Speaker] Thirty-seven pesos. The other difference is that after integration takes place, the new buses that we produce in Guanajay will be able to use this Cuban part, and stop using the Hungarian one.

[Speaker] This is a poor factory, made with our own resources, with (?improvised) machinery, without our having mastered the technology, with an ancient, 100-year old oven that we thought would not work out. It turns out that the factory surprised us; the factory was better than we were, and it has had great results.

[Speaker] They are the most valuable things here.

[Castro] Are they all Pinarenos [people of Pinar del Rio]?

[Speaker] Yes, they are.

[Castro] Where did they study? At the Technological Institute?

[Speaker] This one is a university graduate. Where did you study?

[Speaker] At the University of (?Holguin).

[Castro] Are you an engineer?

[Speaker] A mechanical engineer.

[Castro] "And you, what did you study?"

[Speaker] [words indistinct]

[Castro] And you?

[Juan] I am Juan [words indistinct]

[Castro] The shop foreman. Come over here. Did you all do your [military] service before coming here?

[Speaker] [Words indistinct]

[Castro] Where were you studying?

[Speaker] In the USSR.

[Castro] You studied in the USSR. What is his position?

[Speaker] He is the shop foreman.

[Castro] Head of all this?

[Speaker] Of everything here and next door.

[Castro] And what position does this engineer hold?

[Speaker] Brigade chief.

[Castro] You are brigade chief? In other words, we are using engineers as brigade chiefs?

[Speaker] Yes.

[Castro] And what do you think of that?

[Speaker] I believe that it is a good idea, not in the brigades, but beginning with the machines, because in that way we will know things from the ground up and have a basis for making clear decisions. [video shows Castro outside the factory]

[Castro] One can see that the Pinarenos have responded to the industrial boom.

[Speaker] We will continue to respond to your instructions, commander.

[Castro] And we will have a good center here, with the new factory. What is the other one?

[Speakers, together] Auto components, where engines, pistons, are to be made.

[Castro] In other words, it continues to expand.

[Speaker] This is going to be a complex of approximately 3,000 workers.

[Castro] Is the objective to have 3,000 workers, or to resolve the economic problems?

[Speaker] No, no. To have 3,000 workers and resolve 3 million problems.

[Castro, laughing] No, no. To resolve 3 million problems. [end recording]

[Ortega] The Guama Dam is near Pinar del Rio, and this was Fidel's next stop. He asked about the progress of this important project, which will guarantee the supply of water for rice and other crops and avert floods.

[Begin recording] [Castro] How long is that dam?

[Speaker] The three stretches total 2.5 km. The main one is 980 meters long.

[Castro] How far does it extend?

[Speaker] Up to that small hill. That's peak No 70. We're standing here at [words indistinct] more or less.

[Castro] So this is the valley?

[Speaker] This is the valley. The basin is 5 km, 5.5 square km.

[Castro] How many people live near here?

[Speaker] There are 87.

[Castro] There are state lands there, right?

[Speaker] There are state lands and small... [does not finish thought] the so-called (?parallel) plan.

[Castro] Will we have tilapia [sweet-water fish] there? We have to calculate how many tons of tilapia we are going to get out of this dam. How many cubic meters?

[Speaker] This one dams up 41 million and delivers 33.

[Castro] This dam has to be built with certain special measures because we have the city down below.

[Speaker, showing map] We, or rather the planner, foresaw that in order not to incur so much expense in the concrete drain. It's a drain combined with an outlet. In addition, three other drains which we call windows which are just slightly above the water level of the drain. This way, when the water rises it can also ease the flow. We already have...

[Castro, interrupting] Without reaching the wall?

[Speaker] Without reaching the wall. We have already built two windows here on the edge behind our backs. They are already finished. Those are on land. The water mark is slightly above the outlet. It rises and eases the flow here and there. In other words, four drains, three of which would function only in extreme cases.

[Castro] This enhances safety.

[Speaker] It enhances safety. [video shows Castro talking to women and children]

[Castro] Do you also live in the dam area?

[Woman] Yes, look, it's that little house over there.

[Castro] Yes?

[Second woman] That's mine over there, the last one. The one you see there.

[Castro] Which one? Let's see.

[Male speaker] Next to the palm tree.

[Woman] That one.

[Castro] The one I see there?

[Woman] Yes, and the other is hers.

[Castro] This is a beautiful valley. I was here once before. But we didn't know that there was a dam. The dam protects the city. It not only supplies water; it also protects the city, because the flooding of the river...

[Woman, interrupting] Praise be! The river came as far as my yard!

[Castro] And what did you do?

[Woman] Well, I was going to school then. I was in town. I came back...

[Castro, interrupting] What did the neighbors say?

[Woman] Her house...

[Castro, interrupting] Nothing happened here, did it? Did the water reach her house?

[Woman] Yes, and it even covered the house.

[Castro] It covered the house! But it was still standing?

[Woman] Yes, yes. The river didn't sweep it away. It stayed there.

[Castro, chuckling] The river didn't take it. What happened to the furniture?

[Woman] Everything got wet.

[Castro] Of course, you had a radio. You don't have television, do you?

[Woman] No, no.

[Castro] What about in town?

[Woman] [words indistinct].

[Castro] Oh I see; not yet.

[Woman] There's no electricity.

[Second woman, carrying child in arms] They didn't want to come but I told them, let's go, let's go; at least we can...

[Castro, interrupting] These little guajiros were bashful.

[Woman] Yes, yes, they were. And I was wearing these big slippers and the kid was not wearing a stitch [laughs].

[Castro] Well, we were wearing big slippers yesterday when we visited a factory. We had to take off our boots and put on slippers.

[Woman] The kid hasn't got a stitch on, look at that. That's all right, child, you'll be cooler that way.

[Castro] But I see he is getting his vitamin C, because he's eating that guava. Can he eat the whole thing?

[Woman] Nah.

[Castro] Seed and all? When I was a child, people said children should not be given guavas to eat. That was a backward age, that one.

[Woman] A backward time.

[Castro] They said the seeds would cause appendicitis. [laughs]

[Woman] If that's so, I would be ... [leaves sentence unfinished] You know how many guavas I've eaten? [laughs]

[Castro] Well, say hello to your neighbors. I am glad you're benefiting from the dam. You're going to benefit.

[Woman] Yes.

[Castro] I'm glad. I hope your housing improves and so forth.

[Woman] Good luck.

[Castro] Thank you. See you. [As he talks with women, Castro taps them on the shoulders, and at end shakes hands]

[Woman] How are you? Are you well?

[Castro] Very well. How about you? Do you live in the dam area?

[Woman] We live over there: at 2.5.

[Castro] You're not in a bad location?

[Woman] No, no, not at all.

[Castro] Then you are not losing anything here?

[Woman] No, no, we are not losing anything here.

[Castro] Those over there looked like they were bad off, but they are not.

[Woman] My family is from Las Minas.

[Castro] Those want to move to Pinar del Rio. [laughs]

[Woman] Yes, of course; everyone wants to go to the good places. But you have to work.

[Castro] They say that they don't have electricity there.

[Woman] Yes.

[Castro] Do you have electricity where you are?

[Woman] No, we have none.

[Castro] Are you close to the road?

[Woman] Over there, about 14 meters from the post.

[Castro] Don't you belong to a cooperative?

[Woman] No, my husband works at the geology enterprise. We don't have a cooperative. My family belongs to one, though.

[Castro] Your family belongs to a cooperative?

[Woman] Yes, yes. We have no electricity.

[Castro] Are there other people on this road?

[Woman] Five houses.

[Castro] We want to take electricity to them.

[Woman] Where we live we are practically in the city.

[Castro] You're in the city?

[Woman] Yes, yes.

[Castro] What distance?

[Woman] We are six houses. It's an urban reform area.

[Castro] You're urban then?

[Woman] Yes, yes.

[Castro] You are urbanized in every way except electricity.

[Woman, laughing] Yes, that's right, everything except electricity, but I have everything.

[Castro] Do you have a television set and everything else?

[Woman] Everything, everything. I told myself: I have to see him someday to talk to him. I saw you on television and I said to myself: How I would like to see him to talk to him. And now I have. Everything is possible in this country.

[Castro] Good, good. Well, when I saw you all here, I told myself, oh, these must be the people affected by the dam.

[Woman] People were telling us, don't go; you can't see him. You can't talk to him. We even crossed the river.

[Castro] The river? But your're not wet!

[Woman] We hiked up our skirts.

[Castro] But how did you get here? Did you walk?

[Woman] We walked.

[Castro] Which way did you come?

[Woman] That road over there.

[Castro] How long did it take?

[Woman] That same road you took to come over, we walked.

[Castro] You mean the one I drove in a jeep? How many kilometers are there from here to your house?

[Woman] Praise be! Some 5 or 6. We live near the entrance to the road.

[Castro] And you walked from there to here?

[Woman] Yes, to see you.

[Castro] How long did it take? I've only been here for a short time. [laughs]

[Woman] Well, we left in the morning. We have been walking for a while.

[Castro, laughing] You got here faster than electricity! [end recording]

[Ortega] Fidel decides to visit the small neighborhood where the ladies live, and goes there. [video shows Castro walking with one of the women he was talking to earlier, and going into her house]

[Begin recording] [Castro] I hope that the electricity in the province will be enough.

[Woman] Yes, of course; I think so.

[Castro] Those are Mariel's. Which one is yours?

[Woman] This is my little house.

[Castro] How long did it take to do this?

[Woman] Praise be! My husband took some 3 years. Hey, Enrique. Where is he? He's not here. Enrique, come here.

[Castro] How long did it take you to build this?

[Enrique] More or less a year.

[Castro] One year. Did you use asphalt fiber?

[Enrique] Asphalt fiber. First I used cardboard covered with asphalt, but it didn't work. We then had to get...

[Castro, interrupting] Where did you live? Guanes?

[Enrique] I lived in a room in (Sao). Yes, in Guanes.

[Castro] What kind of roof would be best here?

[Enrique] Well, a fiber one.

[Woman] What kind over there.

[Castro] [Word indistinct] ferro-cement

[Enrique] Ferro-cement.

[Castro] I see you're building by sections. You put the materials over there.

[Woman] Yes.

[Castro] You put wood there.

[Enrique] Little by little. We don't expect [word indistinct].

[Castro] The other one is cooler.

[Enrique] Yes, it is. [words indistinct]

[Castro] The house looks clean.

[Woman] Yes, the house is clean, though I went out and didn't clean.

[Castro] The house looks clean.

[Woman] The bedrooms, the bathroom.

[Castro] You were able to get a bathroom, right?

[Woman] Yes, we have a bathroom.

[Castro] With a toilet?

[Woman] Yes.

[Castro] And this is your TV set?

[Woman] The TV set, yes.

[Castro] You don't have it on now.

[Woman] No.

[Castro] There are more than five who have [words indistinct] problems.

[Woman] Yes. And those who haven't moved.

[Enrique] Six cases.

[Woman] Six cases, as I told you.

[Castro] If this had a different kind of roof, it would be very pleasant.

[Woman] Oh, yes. Look, if you touch the bed it feels as if it were on fire.

[Castro] It's pretty. The floor is clean. This is the part that you could improve. Let's start here, but we are going to study all the cases around the city, even though there is a program. In 3 years, we will be taking electricity to a million people. It will be principally for the easternmost provinces, but includes Pinar del Rio.

[Speaker] The problem, commander...

[Castro, interrupting] Of course, we can't wait 3 years, [laughs] More like 3 days. Let's see how long it takes. But I am going to ask for a study of all the cases."

[Ortega] The commander in chief visited the 9-km irrigation canal which will benefit the rice areas of Montoto and was built in record time. During the visit he asked about the project's characteristics and capabilities, and about the organizational methods applied in its execution. He then inaugurated the micro-dam in Corral Falso, Vinales Municipality, and had a lively conversation with the workers who built it and with the cooperative members who will benefit from the dam.

[Castro] How much did the dam cost us?

[Speaker] Some 360,000 pesos.

[Castro] That might be the value, but not the cost.

[Speaker] Right. The cost was around 154,000 pesos.

[Castro] Ah. Then you have produced values of 350,000 [figure as heard].

[Speaker] Of course.

[Castro] That's according to what the Construction Ministry charges for...

[Speaker, interrupting] The price of [words indistinct]

[Castro] For the project. The people's government is doing this one.

[Speaker] Yes, the people's government.

[Castro] Did you include depreciation in that cost?

[Speaker] Yes, it's included.

[Castro] It's been cheap, hasn't it?

[Speaker] Almost nothing. It came to some 48 centavos.

[Castro] Has the productivity been in keeping with those values?

[Speaker] Some 2,200 pesos per worker.

[Castro] Each month?

[Speaker] Each month. Good, very good productivity.

[Castro] Do you see what a well-organized, well-maintained well-managed brigade can do?

[Speaker] And the equipment, Commander, is....

[Castro, interrupting] Is it new?

[Speaker] Still new. Everything is new. The building of the second dam begins the day after tomorrow.

[Castro] It's a pleasure to see how the equipment is maintained.

[Speaker] Yes, yes.

[Castro] Are the other members of your cooperative here?

[Speaker] Yes.

[Castro] They're here? What is the name of your cooperative?

[Speaker] Camilo Cienfuegos.

[Castro] Those of the Camilo Cienfuegos raise your hands, Comrades. Good. So, how much are you going to irrigate with this dam?

[Speaker] Well, basically, this area consisting of 6 caballerias planted with tobacco.

[Castro] Tobacco. Do you rotate them afterward?

[Speaker] Yes.

[Castro] Right now you don't have water for those caballerias.

[Speaker] We have just a little.

[Castro] How much?

[Speaker] Two small (?tanks).

[Castro] What can you water with them?

[Speaker] Tobacco, basically.

[Castro] But that's early in the planting, right?

[Speaker] Yes.

[Castro] What month do you have to begin planting?

[Speaker] From 20 October on.

[Castro] If you had water, what would be the best planting program?

[Speaker] If we had water? More or less the same -- we would begin planting from 15 to 20 October.

[Castro] When would you finish?

[Speaker] We would finish around 31 December, more of less.

[Castro] Spaced out, right? Because there's always some rainfall.

[Speaker] Yes, always.

[Castro] The water allows you to carry out an optimal planting program. We have to breed tilapia here -- this is also food production -- in those 4 caballerias that are to be covered by the reservoir.

[Speaker] Yes, that is why it was set aside, Commander.

[Castro] Yes, because you can't fish otherwise.

[Castro] How long did it take you to complete the project, comrades?

[Speaker] Six months.

[Castro] Six months. I hear you worked 12, 13, and 14 hours. How long since you worked that much?

[Speaker] Quite a long time.

[Castro] Did you ever work this intensively? Never, right? This time you did it. Why did you do it?

[Speaker] [Words indistinct]

[Castro] Because you are a vanguard brigade, isn't that so? When you have to depend on nature alone, it's a tremendously uncertain situation. You can go many months without rain. Then it can rain more than it should, as happened this year during those months, and affect the crops, the seedbeds. So the advantages are enormous.

We can improve the general situation throughout the country. This afternoon, I was talking with the comrades of the great dams. I also visited some projects where the workers have worked excellently. We visited the Guama Dam, which will contain over 44 million cubic meters [of water], and at the same time, will protect the city from floods. During the last cyclone, the water rose to second-story levels even to the second story of the new hotel. In fact, a cow took up residence there. It took refuge there in the midst -- that is famous -- in the midst of the cyclone.

Consider the calamity involved of having entire areas of the city flooded, thousands of items lost: radios, television sets, furniture, mattresses, all kinds of things. Now those waters are going to be dammed. They will help to produce food. They will protect the city and guarantee the production of tens of thousands of quintals of rice.

I don't know if other countries have been able to utilize water in the way we are in this province, or if some other place has had the idea of the 100-percent utilization we are going to have in this municipality. The role of this municipality is to be an example for the others. I have already asked if there is any other. I have considered whether to organize another minidam brigade here, or whether the second brigade should be sent to another municipality.

We do not have a great deal of resources, but what we want is for them to be used as you are using them. If human resources and machines are used as you are using them, we would be able to do anything, right? And quickly. We would not have to wait to be great-great-grandparents to see these programs become reality. You have worked 12, 13, and 14 hours, and you have completed the projects, and you do not feel bad because you did this, right? You feel pleased. It is a special satisfaction that a lazy person has never enjoyed. The loafer has never enjoyed it. The undisciplined have never enjoyed it. It is a sense of satisfaction that has only been enjoyed by men of labor, of discipline; men who are capable of growing to love a task and carrying it out.

We must see that this good example is followed. You truly deserve the warmest and most fraternal congratulations. To the others who are listening to us, who live nearby, I believe I am not mistaken in expressing your gratitude to these workers who, in such a short time, have made it possible for us to have this dam, which is not such a minidam, after all.

This is a very rich region, because of its important [word indistinct]. This valley has very good soil. It also has great scenic beauty. This Vinales Valley is famous. Almost everyone has heard of it. I hope we will be able to do what we are doing here in all the provinces. And this same spirit is moving the dam builders of Guam and San Julian, and the canal builders. We are going to set up a few more brigades. The highway builders are also working with that same spirit.

You are demonstrating that our people are capable of many things, if they have good leadership and good organizations and if they have clear concepts and ideas of what should be done. We will never resign ourselves to being the kind of men who live without awareness of the era in which they live, who have no great objectives, who keep their arms folded. If the war, the struggle was formerly in the mountains, if that was what it meant to carry out a revolution in those days, to carry out a revolution today is to do what you are doing, what you have done with this project.

If there are heroes in this era, those heroes are men like you. They are the heroes of this era. In the past, one picked up a rifle -- and it is also picked up to defend this right, because we are giving our entire lives and our blood.

How are we going to use this freedom? How are we going to use this right? Why do we want independence? Why do we want sovereignty? Why do we want a revolution? To continue advancing, to continue progressing, to continue building, to continue resolving problems, to have people who are increasingly educated, with better health services, with better housing, better clothing, better food, better culture, better attention in all areas, better housing [repeated as heard], more recreation. These are material goods we should not steal from anyone, but we have the right to create them with our efforts.

We do not value only material goods. You know that man does not live by material goods alone. In fact, men are often willing to sacrifice everything for honor, for dignity. There are higher values, and we want those two values. We want freedom; we want dignity; we want morality; we want honor. And we also want to have access to all those material goods that make mankind more complete, more fulfilled.

When we say better food, it is because better food is accompanied by better health. When we say more doctors, it is because everyone has peace of mind when he has a doctor at hand, when his health is restored, when his children, as well as his mother, his relatives and his siblings, are assured of good health. This entire collection of things is brought to us by the revolution in the material, cultural, and spiritual spheres.

Always remember this when you make interminable efforts to create these useful things: To carry out a revolution in these times is precisely that. I will not say goodbye. I will say only so long. I plan to meet with you again at any time at a new project. I will always think of you. I will always consider you an example.

COMMISSION REVIEWS NATIONAL HOUSING LAW

FL211440 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 21 Jul 87

[Text] For several months now a commission of specialists has been analyzing the general housing law article by article. This was reported at a meeting held by National Housing Institute Director Enrique Anavitarte. The purpose of this study is to protect the family, especially the most needly members, from selfish and speculative actions. They are studying the rights and limitations of proprietors and renters, the basis for construction and repair, concession of credit, and the state's prerogative to give its own assessment.

Anavitarte added they are working with firmness and without haste to prevent errors. Once this task is complete, it will be presented to the country's political and government leaders for approval.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

RELIGIOUS LEADERS URGE PEOPLE TO REJECT STRIKE

FL241452 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 24 Jul 87

[Text] Religious leaders in the Dominican Republic have asked Dominicans to reject a call for a general strike there next week [28 July] made by labor leaders. The strike organizers are demanding higher wages and other improvements in public life including a freeze on rising food prices, road repairs, and an end to water and electric cut offs in slum areas.

So far small neighborhood strikes have resulted in three deaths and President Joaquin Balaguer has said that the country simply cannot afford to raise the wages as much as the strikers are demanding.

CGT Rejects Remarks

FL241550 Santo Domingo Cadena Brea Pena in Spanish 1125 GMT 24 Jul 87

[Text] The General Central Organization of Workers [CGT] has said that the communique issued by the Dominican Episcopal Conference on the strike called for Tuesday [28 July] is an obvious demonstration that the church is siding with the government. CGT Secretary General Francisco "Tony" Santos said during a press conference that the episcopal organization's remarks do not comply with its role as a mediator.

[Begin Santos recording, in progress]...to side with one of the parties in conflict -- in this case with the government -- which with obvious intent to practice repression through the prosecutor, makes the ridiculous remark that the strike is allegedly financed by officials of the former government who are in prison on charges of serious crimes of corruption against the public. [end recording]

He regretted that those who wrote the episcopal conference's communique and approved it used such biased terms as suspicious and immoral to describe the legitimate right of workers to strike for economic and social purposes. Santos also praised the position of all trade union organizations and independent unions supporting the strike movement calling for a minimum wage of 400 pesos and a wage increase of up to 1,500 pesos.

[Begin Santos recording] The leaders of the national CGT praise the unity of joint trade union and peoples movement and reiterate their support for complete discussion and dialogue between the government, trade unions, and other organizations that comprise the central coordinating strike committee. [end recording]

Friday's [as heard] strike is on! The people have a right to eat, the CGT secretary general emphatically said.

Council Calls Strike 'Rash'

FL251330 Santo Domingo Cadena Brea Pena in Spanish 1052 GMT 25 Jul 87

[Text] The National Defense Council, (Conade), has said the trade unions' call for the 28 July general strike is rash. The ccuncil said there are [words indistinct] at those trade unions, who want to regain lost prestige. What those trade union leaders want is to benefit themselves as they have done in the past with money that, instead of going to the people's organization, is being passed under the table and filling their pockets.

The defense council said it does not agree with the trade unions because the government has always been open to dialogue and has never [words indistinct]. The Dominican people are more interested in reducing the prices of basic goods, said the defense council, and this is very important for the majority of (?people).

Teachers Agree To Participate

FL251422 Santo Domingo Cadena Brea Pena in Spanish 1128 GMT 25 Jul 87

[Text] The Dominican Association of Teachers [ADP] has announced they will suspend teaching tasks on Tuesday in schools in the country's coffee areas in support of the trade unions' demands for a wage increase. Professor Rafael Santos, secretary general of the ADP, said the measure was unanimously approved at an ADP meeting.

[Begin Santos recording] In that sense we are calling for the paralyzation of teaching in all schools in coffee-producing areas [words indistinct] to suspend teaching in those schools as well as the suspension of [passage indistinct]

HAITI

UNREST CONTINUES; MORE DEMONSTRATIONS PLANNED

FL242215 [Editorial Report] Port-au-Prince Radio Antilles Internationales in French at 1700 GMT on 24 July carries a live report from journalist Marcus Plaisimond in which he says tension in the city is great, stores have shut down, and automatic weapons fire can be heard. He says a demonstration of the unemployed began this morning near the Port-au-Prince cathedral and was dispersed when soldiers intervened and fired in the air. The soldiers, Plaisimond reports, are still firing. Later in the broadcast another journalist reports that a total of 10 people have been arrested.

The radio's Cayes correspondent, for his part, reports that demonstrations were stopped there this morning when soldiers started firing. One youth has been killed, he says.

The radio also carries a note from the People's National Assembly -- identified in the past as part of the "eglise engagee" -- announcing that it is organizing a rally in Port-au-Prince for Tuesday, 28 July, at 1600, to recall "the Yankee invasion of 1915."

Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil in Creole at 1830 GMT on 24 July further reports that the National Federation of the Patriotic Unemployed, FENACHOPA, is disregarding the government's decree restricting demonstrations and calling people to take to the streets not only Friday, 31 July, but also tomorrow and every day after that.

Radio Soleil also reports on a student demonstration in Cap-Haitien during which there were "many" arrests, including two members of "misyon alpha," the Catholic Church's literacy program.

Journalists Beaten, Arrested

FL241307 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 24 Jul 87

[Text] Soldiers fired automatic weapons into the air to disperse thousands of demonstrators in the fourth straight day of anti-government protests in Haiti's capital, Port-au-Prince, yesterday.

Radio stations in the city reported sporadic automatic weapons fire throughout the city and also the stoning of several vehicles by demonstrators. Five people were reported to be wounded by gunfire.

Meanwhile a growing number of Haitian journalists are reporting being shot at, beaten, arrested, and having their equipment damaged or confiscated by soldiers.

This week's demonstrations in Haiti have been organized by students at the state university of Haiti and feminist groups. They have been more narrowly focused than the strikes called by the coalition earlier in the month.

Communists Urge Mobilization

FL251620 Port-au-Prince Radio Haiti-Inter in French 1600 GMT 23 Jul 87

[Text] In a note, the Unified Party of Haitian Communists [PUCH] reaffirms its support for the press, and particularly for the journalists who were victims during yesterday's demonstration. The PUCH asks the people to remain mobilized until the National Government Council leaves power.

10 People Reportedly Killed

PA250354 Paris AFP in Spanish 0250 GMT 25 Jul 87

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 24 Jul (AFP) -- According to reports by Haitian Catholic Radio Soleil, 10 peasants were killed and dozens of others were injured today in clashes between two opposing groups in the Haitian northeastern city of Jean-Rabel.

The clashes took place this afternoon when a large group of peasants returning to the mountains after a solidarity visit was ambushed by an opposing group, the radio station said.

Radio Soleil added that there are strong divisions among that region's peasants, and that they are encouraged by former Duvalier militias, the "Tonton Macoutes."

According to Radio Soleil some peasants tried to kill the injured men at the Jean-Rabel Hospital, thus forcing the Army to take part in the confrontation when rocks were thrown at the windows of the hospital.

According to that radio station's local correspondent, the military authorities had planned to transfer the injured people to another city.

Deaths Reportedly High

PA260100 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0013 GMT 26 Jul 87

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 25 Jul (EFE) -- There is fear that approximately 200 persons could have died as a result of Thursday's clash between peasants and rich landowners in the Haitian town of Jean-Rabel, in the country's north.

This toll, reported by Protestant Reverend Robert Elus, does not coincide with reports issued yesterday by local radio stations tht spoke of 50 dead and more than 100 wounded. While the Catholic Church's Radio Soleil and Radio Antilles were reporting 50 dead, Radio Lumiere, a Protestant radio station, broadcast an interview with the reverend in which he affirmed that up to 235 people could have died.

This Thursday, unidentified attackers armed with machetes and rifles attacked peasants who were demonstrating to demand the resignation of the National Council of Government headed by Henri Namphy, and an agrarian reform, according to the radio stations.

Apparently, members of the police force of former dictator Jeane-Claude Duvalier -- the tonton macoutes -- were among the aggressors who were confronted by the peasants with machetes, sticks, and rocks.

According to people who were near the town of Jean-Rabel, it is difficult to know the toll of the massacred because groups of peasants have blocked the only road leading to the town.

Decree Issued by CNG

PA241303 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 0533 GMT 24 Jul 87

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 24 Jul 9 (REUTER) -- In an attempt to stop 4 weeks of violent protests and strikes, the Haitian provisional military government last night issued a decree establishing restrictions on public demonstrations.

From now on, public demonstrations require a 72-hour prior authorization and the organizers of strikes (?must be identified).

The decree states that the police will protect the demonstrators but the organizers will be responsible for inciting violence and will face penalties of up to 1 year in prison and $1,000 in fines.

The government said that the new measures are necessary because of the "recent public disorders," an apparent reference to the constant general strikes, marches, and demonstrations called by opponents of the government to force it to resign.

An armed civilian disrupted a peaceful antigovernment march yesterday when he opened fired, wounding at least three people and causing panic that caused more injuries, according to sources at the General Hospital.

Meanwhile, the provisional electoral council yesterday presented to the government a $9 million budget for the next elections and asked for $2.5 million to buy a building to serve as electoral headquarters. However, it did not present any proposal for an electoral decree.

The provisional government said that an election budget will be granted after the council presents an electoral decree.

Political analysts state that the apparent stalemate might mean a delay in the local elections, which have already been postponed until August, and the presidential elections set for November.

FURTHER ON 23 JULY PORT-AU-PRINCE DEMONSTRATION

PA242024 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1706 GMT 24 Jul 87

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 24 Jul (DPA) -- Five people were wounded in Port-au-Prince yesterday when demonstrators identified a policeman as a former member of the frightful and now defunct "tontons macoutes."

The policeman in question, Henri Toussaint, member of the Police Narcotics Department, fired at the crowd with his service revolver and was forced to seek refuge in a nearby police station.

Afterward, during a radio interview, Toussaint said that he fired into the air; people were wounded by other policemen who were also trying to fire into the air to disperse the crowd.

Demonstrators headed for Henri Toussaint's residence and burned his belongings. Several demonstrators were arrested.

JAMAICA

DRAMATIC INCREASE IN DRUG SEIZURES REPORTED

FL241738 Bridgetown CANA in English 2047 GMT 23 Jul 87

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, July 23, CANA -- Some 976 pounds of marijuana were seized at wharves and 2,055 lbs confiscated at Jamaica's two international airports up to the end of April this year, Minister of National Security Errol Anderson has said.

He told the Chamber of Commerce that there had been a dramatic jump in the quantity of drugs seized at the island's ports compared to last year.

Anderson said that in the latest find, the contraband enforcement team, introduced in May to monitor Jamaica's ports, had discovered 300 lbs of marijuana at a wharf this month.

The drug haul of last year netted some 742 lbs of marijuana and 3 lbs of cocaine at the airports and some 7,520 lbs of marijuana at the wharves

Anderson called on the Chamber of Commerce and those in the merchandise trade to give their unreserved assistance to members of the contraband enforcement team.

ST LUCIA

VENEZUELAN PRESIDENT MAKES BRIEF OFFICIAL VISIT

FL241512 Bridgetown CANA in English 1608 GMT 29 Jul 87

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, July 19, CANA -- Venezuela will consider a development programme for the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) if its member states successfully implement a political union, St Lucia's Prime Minister John Compton says. Compton, the current OECS chairman, told reporters that the assurance of Venezuelan support was given last night by President Jaime Lusinchi.

Lusinchi's four hour stop-over here came at the end of a four-nation eastern Caribbean trip which also took him to Barbados, Grenada and Dominica.

Following one hour of talks with Lusinchi, Compton told newsmen that the Venezuelan leader described the OECS initiative as "bold and exciting." Venezuela was looking at the proposal "with great interest and was prepared to discuss at the right time, a development programme for the region," Compton said.

The St Lucian prime minister said Lusinchi also agreed to send an economic team from the private and public sectors to evaluate "the economic needs" of the island and to determine areas of further co-operation.

"We have also been talking about a trade relationship and the promotion of investment in the four islands visited so as to stabilise their industrial and economic development through the democratic process," Compton said.

He said that although Lusinchi's visit was very short, it was interesting to note the "depth" of Venezuela's interest in the Caribbean.

ARIAS PREFERS SUMMIT OF C. AMERICAN PRESIDENTS

PA242311 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 22 Jul 87

[Text] As a result of the peace plan proposed by Costa Rica, the Central American countries have had the initiative in the search for a solution to the regional conflict, and we should not lose this initiative. This statement was made by President Oscar Arias. He noted that the Central Americans must keep moving forward, therefore, the foreign ministers of the region should meet, but the summit itself should be attended by the presidents only.

President Arias said he spoke yesterday with Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo and today he will speak with Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte to learn their point of view concerning the idea that the first meeting of area foreign ministers should include Contadora foreign ministers.

The presidents of Guatemala and El Salvador believe the first meeting of foreign ministers should take place with the assistance of Contadora foreign ministers, so Nicaragua participates.

President Arias has recalled that Nicaragua has conditioned its participation on the presence of Contadora, and this is why the meeting has been planned that way. However, Arias has said that President Cerezo of Guatemala has set the condition that the second meeting should involve only Central American foreign ministers.

President Arias said Costa Rica will not be an obstacle, so if the majority of the presidents agree with this plan, Costa Rica will accept it. He noted that this is not what Costa Rica prefers, but no particular will should be imposed; if the majority wants the first meeting to include the Contadora foreign ministers to hear what observations they must make concerning the Costa Rican peace proposal, Costa Rica is prepared to accept this, he said.

The president said Costa Rican Foreign Minister Madrigal Nieto is keeping in touch with his Guatemalan counterpart, Mario Quinonez. He said there is a process to see if Nicaragua would agree to go to a second meeting of Central American foreign ministers only, and discuss an agenda based on the Costa Rican peace proposal.

EL MUNDO CITES VARGAS ON GOVERNMENT POLICIES

PA252222 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 21 Jul 87 p 3

[Text] Colonel Mauricio Ernesto Vargas, chief of operations of the Armed Forces Staff, has admitted that the government of President Jose Napoleon Duarte is not right when it has charged union sectors of being "a front of the guerrillas," because it is a fact that the current crisis is affecting the majority of the people, who are suffering hunger and lack of opportunities.

Vargas -- former commander of Military Detachment No 4, stationed in San Francisco Gotera, Morazan -- talked with newsmen for approximately 1 hour from his current post in the Armed Forces Joint Chief of Staff. He stated that the military situation is stable for them, although they have suffered some 17,000 casualties in the war.

"To say those groups are communist is not true, because there are needs that have not been satisfied in this system, even though such groups are used to generate violence," Col Vargas noted. With this statement, he contradicts the official propaganda blaming the FMLN for provoking strikes and demonstrations. People are suffering the crisis every day, he said.

"There are some realities, he added. I am coming from the countryside; I have seen malnutrition, unemployment, lack of housing and health, etc."

According to Vargas, the current civil war is the result of the lack of opportunities in the past, in addition to the use of brutal force to repress the people's social dissatisfaction that has always existed in the country. Vargas added: "Those unsatisfied needs are used to generate violence, because violence leads to frustration, which turns into the insurrection process."

It is currently necessary to be more rational, particularly in our country, which has increasing needs and lmited resources; and it is necessary to set priorities, Vargas warned. Those organizations are not communist, although in some cases, the people's needs are used to generate violence. People are not there because of their conscience; they are there out of necessity."

Col Vargas position is in agreement -- although not completely -- with the Salvadoran Chamber of Commerce and Industry regarding the fact that there is currently an increasing social dissatisfaction because there is 70 percent of unemployment, insecure conditions for domestic and foreign investments, loss of the people's acquisitive power, etc.

As for the military factor, Col Vargas stated that "in general terms, we could say the military situation is quite stable. This stability has been achieved in the past 2 years as the result of the FMLN's change in its strategy. Prior to 1981, they were less prone to insurrection. [as published]

Statements 'Misinterpreted'

PA252223 San Salvador Canal Seis Television in Spanish 0100 GMT 22 July 87

[Text] Colonel Mauricio Ernesto Vargas, chief of Armed Forces operations, said this afternoon that his statements were misinterpreted in a news item published by TAE EL MUNDO Newspaper. The news media quoted Col Vargas as saying that he did not agree with the government's statements that the union and guilds are FMLN's fronts.

[Begin recording] The interpretation of my words was totally incorrect. It was incorrect, and I must publicly clarify my statements, because as a public official I have a responsibility to my position, and as a military man, I do not make political criticisms. My job is to analyze how economic, political, and social factors reflect on the military field -- that is, the one I must develop. [end recording]

Col Vargas stated he believed that not all the guilds or unions are communists but that they are used to promote violence. The military stated that his present position is adviser to the high command.

[Begin recording] At the Joint Chief of Staff Command, my position is one of adviser. It is an anonymous and impersonal position. I work for the command, and in this position I must not give comments as I used to give fluently -- and perhaps too frequently. At that time, they reflected on my direct field of action, the military field, and thus, I had to give my statements. However, I repeat, here I work for a command and I am anonymous and impersonal. [end recording]

Vargas ended his statement by saying that it is not his responsibility to make personal criticisms against the Napoleon Duarte regime.

DUARTE TO VISIT NICARAGUA IN SEPTEMBER

PA262305 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 24 Jul 87 p 3

[Text] President Jose Napoleon Duarte will visit Nicaragua in September to participate in the commemoration of the Social Christian Party's 30th foundation anniversary, it was announced in Managua by Erick Ramirez, secretary general of the party.

The Social Christian Party is part of the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board (CDN), which is composed of political and labor forces that oppose the Sandinist regime.

Ramirez interpreted Duarte's decision to go to Nicaragua as "support for the organization" and "proof that he seeks to achieve peace in Nicaragua and throughout Central America."

The Social Christian congress will also be attended by former Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins and other leaders of the same political sector.

Ramirez returned to Nicaragua 3 days ago after meeting with presidents of El Salvador and Guatemala, who reasserted their "support and solidarity" with the civic struggle for Nicaragua's democratization.

CEREZO INVITES AUSTRIA'S PRESIDENT WALDHEIM TO VISIT

AU201824 Vienna NEUE KRONEN-ZEITUNG in German 20 Jul 87 p 2

[Niki Glattauer dispatch: "Waldheim: Invitation to Central America"]

[Excerpts] Guatemala City -- [Austrian] President Kurt Waldheim will receive an invitation for his first state visit to a democratic country of Western character: Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo took the opportunity of an Austrian journalist group's visit to his country, to issue an official invitation. [passage omitted]

Vinicio Cerezo issued his invitation to President Waldheim after he had called the U.S. way of action "in no way positive." There is no reason for him not to invite Waldheim, he said. On the contrary: "It would be great for us if he came."

Foreign Minister Quinonez Amezquita will announce the exact date of the visit soon.

CARPIO'S EUROPEAN TOUR BRINGS $74 MILLION IN LOANS

PA250101 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 22 Jul 87 p 2

[Text] Guatemalan Vice President Roberto Carpio Nicolle obtained three loans for $74 million during his recent visit to Europe. The funds will be invested in programs to develop small enterprises and other activities of benefit for all.

Carpio Nicolle hosted a news conference yesterday in his office and reported on the importance of his tour through several European countries.

He said the French Government supported Guatemala's request to the EEC to obtain $4 million in financing which will be invested in the national program to develop small enterprises.

During his visit to Switzerland, Vice President Carpio spoke with Blanhart Minister of Economic Cooperation about possible economic support for Guatemalan development that might amount to $20 million.

He added that in Holland, he negotiated $50 million worth of support which will be invested in projects for the benefit of all. These projects are part of the national reorganization plan that President Cerezo promotes.

SPAIN TO AID GOVERNMENT'S POLICE IMPROVEMENTS

PA252255 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 22 Jul 87 pp 24, 27

[Joint communique on visit by Government Minister Juan Jose Rodil Peralta to Spain, issued in Madrid on 24 June]

[Text] Guatemalan Government Minister Juan Jose Rodil Peralta has visited Madrid at the invitation of Spanish Interior Minister Jose Barrionuevo Pena.

The Spanish Interior Ministry follows with interest and believes the work done by the Guatemalan democratic government, headed by Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo, is positive. Within its possibilities, the Spanish Interior Ministry states its willingness to fully cooperate in the improvement of the Guatemalan citizen's security services, because the Guatemalan Government's goals are oriented toward the consolidation of democracy and the development of effective human rights mechanisms.

Both parties believe these goals require police institutions guaranteeing the citizens total respect of their dignity and the exercise of their constitutional rights.

The cooperation possibilities between both ministries have been discussed during work meetings held during Minister Rodil's visit, and the following agreements have been reached:

First -- Understanding that good professional formation is essential for the police functions of protecting people and properties and for defending democratic legality, the Spanish Interior Ministry will invite 25 Guatemalan officials to a 9-month course at the Avila Police School. At this school and following a study plan that has been agreed by both parties, the Guatemalan officials will receive an adequate bases toward their foundation for their country's needs.

Second -- With the objective of increasing the technical capacity of the Guatemalan police forces, the Spanish Interior Ministry will give this institution 110 police vehicles and an undertermined number of motorcycles.

Third -- Equally, the Spanish Interior Ministry offers the advice of its experts in the preparation of legal norms that are to define the framework for the Guatemalan Civilian SEcurity Forces within its Constitutional law.

Fourth -- The Spanish interior minister will carefully study the Guatemalan interior minister's petition for a permanent Spanish mission to follow-up the development of all their common programs with the objective of finding the best people as well as the most appropriate operatiang system for the needs of both institutions.

Fifth -- Cooperation will advance in other area, such as policy computer science, identifying financing sources for same, and all those things that will serve these objectives. For this purpose, both ministries will be in permanent and close contact.

In conclusion, the Guatemalan and Spanish Interior Ministries reaffirm their will to maintain and strengthen the cooperation between their respective departments as they are convinced this enrichens both parts.

Madrid, 24 June 1987

Juan Jose Rodil Peralta, Guatemalan Government Minister

Jose Barrionuevo Pena, Spanish Interior Minister

COSTA RICA'S ARIAS ARRIVES, MEETS AZCONA

PA270324 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0228 GMT 27 Jul 87

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 26 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- Honduran President Jose Azcona Hoyo received his Costa Rican counterpart, Oscar Arias Sanchez, who began a tour today of Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala to seek a peace consensus in Central America.

The Costa Rican president arrived at 1810 (0010 GMT) from Nicaragua, where he met with President Daniel Ortega and other social sectors of that country. Azcona received Arias at the Honduran Air Force Base in Tegucigalpa and met later with him privately at that military terminal.

The two presidents will meet tonight in the private residence of Jose Azcona Hoyo together with the foreign ministers: Honduran Carlos Lopez Contreras and Costa Rican Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto.

JOINT NAVAL EXERCISES WITH U.S. NOT 'PROVOCATION'

PA260230 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1833 GMT 23 Jul 87

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 23 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- The Honduran Armed Forces today said the naval exercises being held with the United States on the Pacific and Atlantic Coasts of Honduras do not represent an act of provocation against the neighboring countries.

On Wednesday, Nicaragua charged that U.S. Navy ships and patrol boats, speedboats known as "Piranhas," are off the Nicaraguan Atlantic and Pacific coasts. According to Managua, this deployment of vessels represents a U.S. provocation against Nicaragua, a country bordering Honduras.

A spokesman for the Honduran Armed Forces said "it is not true that Honduras is participating in several maneuvers with the United States to provoke neighboring countries. Nicaragua and El Salvador can rest assured these are just training exercises."

The naval maneuvers began 5 July and will end 20 August. During these maneuvers, special emphasis is being given to operations off the coast. Forty members of the U.S. Navy's southern and Atlantic command and an unknown number of Hondurans are participating in these maneuvers that will include coordination techniques and procedures and training in joint coastal patrolling.

During the maneuvers, the Zulu Foxtrot 5th Mobile Construction Battalion [as received] will be deployed from Roosevelt Base in Puerto Rico to Puerto Cortes, on the Honduran Atlantic coast. Other smaller ships will participate in the maneuvers off Hondura's Tigre Island in the Gulf of Fonseca. The Gulf of Fonesca is shared by Honduras, El Salvador, and Nicaragua.

ORTEGA, ARIAS HOLD NEWS CONFERENCE IN MANAGUA

PA270216 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2242 GMT 26 Jul 87

[News conference by President Daniel Ortega Saavedra and Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez with unidentified local and international reporters, on 26 July 1987, in Managua -- live, broadcast in progress]

[Text] [Moderator] We are broadcasting President Oscar Arias' news conference. Concerning the first question:

[Arias] With great pleasure. I have decided to make this brief tour to neighboring Central American countries to ascertain more about the possible future of the peace proposal presented by the Costa Rican Government to be discussed at the upcoming [Central American] presidents summit in Guatemala.

Our main intention is to learn about the possiblities for success in reaching a peace agreement, and to evaluate each Central American brother government's observation about our peace proposal and, [words indistinct]. The two scheduled foreign minsters meetings could save a lot of work for the presidents so that, in those points in which we all agree... [approximately 1-minute break in reception] for Central America. We are firmly convinced that without peace it is very difficult to make further accomplishments for our people.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr President Ortega, what are the current areas of disagreement between Costa Rica and Nicaragua?

[Ortega] I would rather ask myself: What are the points of agreement between Costa Rica and Nicaragua? It is time for Central American journalists to make an effort to find the points of agreement between the governments. [approximately 30-second break in reception] which is the specific peace proposal made by President Oscar Arias, which will be discussed at the coming meeting in Guatemala.

[Moderator] Mr President, we now have questions from [words indistinct] German Television.

[Reporter] Have you considered the possiblity of not finding sufficient political will? What will be done, and what will the consequences be in this case?

[Arias] I usually respond to that question by saying we have the obligation to be optimistic. At the Guatemala meeting, the rationality of the Central Americans and the rationality of the current presidents will be tested.

We will decide what will prevail, be it intelligence or madness, common sense or foolishness. Determination is needed, as you said. It is necessary to have flexibility, and the capacity to negotiate to reach an agreement. It is also necessary to be willing to yield, because there is no negotiation if there is no willingness to make concessions; dialogue implies that. As you know, Costa Rica believes a long lasting peace in Central America can only be achieved if we have democracy, if Central American peoples can freely choose their presidents, and can enjoy the civil rights human beings need and demand for existence. This is why we have insisted on the need to have democracy as a condition to reach an effective, true, and long standing peace.

And why peace? Well, for many reasons; first of all, because of principles. We cannot be indifferent in the fact of violence, and the death of our brothers in America. In addition, without peace it is very difficult to achieve economic develoment for this region. It is very difficult to improve the living conditions of the Central American people, if there is no peace. I believe the main goal of all political leaders, of all rulers, is to improve the economic and social conditions of their people. That is the reason for leading a society.

In Central America, statistics show there are peoples becoming poorer daily. It is very difficult to reactivate an economy without trust, without confidence in the future, without optimism, even if there is a better future ahead.

[Reporter] Mr President, will you withdraw your proposal?

[Arias] No sir. To withdraw a peace proposal would be to open the path to war. As a convinced supporter of democracy, I have the obligation to insist as much as necessary that the solution to the problems of the area be a negotiated, diplomatic solution through dialogue, and never a military solution.

[Reporter] [question indistinct; reporter is interrupted]

[Padilla] President Ortega, I am Elizabeth Padilla from Costa Rica's LA PRENSA LIBRE. Why does Nicaragua insist on Contadora if it has not achieved an actual peace agreement in Central America for such a long time?

[Ortega] We believe Contadora has played a very important role in voicing a Latin American opinion in the fact of a problem affecting Central American opinion in the face of a problem affecting Central America. It has been elemental in holding back the war which could have reached greater dimensions had Contadora not been mediating. Contadora has allowed for dialogue between Central American governments. Contadora has permitted the advancement of specific agreements in the Contadora Peace Plan. Now, we desire this Central American proposal -- President Arias' proposal -- be discussed by the Central American governments, but with the participation of Contadora. We must bear in mind that Contadora nas had a very constructive role. Contadora is not making any money with this peace effort. Contadora is truly attempting to help save lives in Central America and to stabilize the situation in Central America. Contadora's presence and active participation in the foreign ministers' meeting that will be held in Honduras is quite important because it will undoubtedly support the Costa Rican peace proposal to attain a better solution. Then, in this manner, we will be setting the effective basis for achieving total peace in the Central American region.

It is not logical to think one meeting will solve the entire Central American issue. However, the Central American governments are willing to discuss and find a peaceful solution. The participation of Contadora strengthens the willingness of the Central American governments.

[Reporter] President Arias, Nicaragua has made a proposal to create a commission which will guard the border and prevent border incidents from reoccurring. Is Costa Rica willing to accept this proposal?

[Arias] I told President Daniel Ortega today that what happened in the U.S. Congress hearings, the Tower Report, and many other statements by U.S. Government officials represent the best evidence that my country is inflexible and intransigent on the fact that its territory should not be used by any rebel force to attack another country or fight against Governments in Central America.

Not 1 inch of Costa Rican territory will be used with our consent, tolerance, or approval to attack Central American governments. You, the free media, and the entire world are the best witnesses of this. Any Nicaraguan, Costa Rican, or foreigner who abuses my country's hospitality and contradicts the government's decision that our territory will not be used to attack governments in the region should rest assured that the penalty is their expulsion from my country, because Costa Rica wants to be inflexible in this regard, and wants to be very frank and honest with the entire world. Costa Rica should be neutral, must be and will remain neutral in the Central American conflicts.

This is why we do not believe we must provide additional evidence that we are firmly determined to prevent the use of Costa Rican territory for fighting against any Central American governments. If we have presented our peace proposal, it is because we are convinced that Costa Rica has credibility before the entire world to demand peace.

We want other brother nations in the region to enjoy the peace, freedom, and democracy that we are enjoying right now. The truth is that these nations deserve it, because they have struggled for many years for freedom, peace, and democracy. Costa Rica wants to give the opportunity to those brother nations so their presidents truly prove they are determined to accomplish this, and so -- as I was just telling the Swedish reporter -- rationality, wisdom, and common sense will prevail over madness and foolishness.

[Moderator] Mr President Arias, here is a question from Swedish reporter [name indistinct] from Radio Suecia.

Press releases from Colombia reported that Argentina, and possibly Mexico and Colombia will not be willing to participate in the foreign ministers meeting in Honduras because some countries in the area were accusing the eight Latin American countries participating in this process of being interventionist. I would like to know if your government believes the Contadora and the Support Groups' efforts are of an interventionist nature?

[Arias] We...[corrects himself] Let me clarify this. We have supported Contadora without reticence or conditions. Contadora has filled a significant void in Central America. We, my government, has supported it without restraints. However, we must be realistic.

More than 4 years have elapsed and we have reached no agreement because the Contadora Peace proposal covers more points than the Costa Rican peace proposal. The Contadora peace proposal is more comprehensive and extensive; therefore, it is more difficult to reach an agreement among the five countries. This is why our initiative was born, with the sole purpose of proposing something more simple and easier. However, I want to insist that the Costa Rican proposal would be a step, a very important step, but is only one of the steps. Then, it is necessary to analyze other points included in the Contadora Document, which have not been included in our peace proposal.

For example, today we were discussing with President Ortega the issues of disarmament and of foreign advisers in Central American territory, which are subjects that have not been included in our peace proposal. The only desire we Costa Ricans have is to propose something more simple and plain to see if it is thus easier to reach an agreement. We are well aware this is merely a step, and we then need to resume the discussion of points proposed by Contadora, and not by we Costa Ricans.

I must add that, fortunately, two meetings of foreign ministers have been approved. One of them will be with the participation of the Contadora Group, and the second meeting with the five foreign ministers alone.

[Mayorga] President Ortega, I am Armando Mayorga, from LA NACION. [Costa Rican newspaper], I would like to know the Nicaraguan observations to the President Oscar Arias' peace proposal. I would also like to know if you are supporting Arias when you say you agree with his peace proposal.

[Ortega] We have termed the Arias proposal as positive and constructive, and we agree in the point referring to democracy. We believe Central American countries, as any country in the world, have the right to democracy. In the search for such a democracy, we must understand and respect the specific characteristics each Central American country. We are accomplishing democracy through different paths and ways. During the 1940's, Costa Rica had its own revolution and established its democracy. It was not until 1979 that Nicaragua had its own revolution, and we are now building our democracy. In Guatemela, a space for this has recently been opened. If we look at the Central American countries, we will find different kinds of movements for democracy by the people and the political forces. Therefore, we agree with this proposal on the need for democracy, provided the right to self-determination of each country is respected, because this is a fundamental principle for the respectful relations among peoples and nations.

We also agree it is necessary that all the points in the Costan Rican proposal not be altered regarding the (?concepts) expressed in them. In any case, we can have some discussions based on those points, instead of trying to change the Costa Rican proposal, for example. I think the integrity of the Costa Rican proposal should be maintained, and it cannot be subject to substantial modification or changes.

[Reporter] Mr President Arias [words indistinct] All of the Central American presidents speak of the need for peace, that democracy is an element for reaching peace. Everyone agrees during the speeches that such is the case. What do you think are the basic elements preventing the words from the five presidents from going beyond being words and becoming facts? Why is the peace not achieved in Central America?

[Arias] There has been a lack of willingness. It is true the time is here, as you have said, to pass from words to action. I am a bit anguished over this, just as you are. Why, if we all agree and speak so much about peace, liberty, and democracy -- not only in Central America, but also in South and North America -- we cannot achieve it? I think the peoples are getting tired, and the only thing we are nourishing is the cynicism of those peoples, the lack of civility of those peoples, the lack of credibility of those peoples in their leaders. There is a very large gap between what is preached and what is practiced, between what is said and what is done. I think that 6-7 August is an important test for returning the credibility of the peoples, to eliminate that cynicism of those who speak in favor of peace but do not have the willingness to [words indistinct].

[Reporter] [words indistinct] Madrid EL PAIS. It would like to ask one question to each of the presidents. President Ortega: Some very specific terms have been established for elections, freedom of press, etc. in President Arias' proposal. Do you agree with these terms, and are you willing to meet these terms, as President Arias has proposed? I would also like to ask President Arias that now, after it seems the current administration in Washington does not agree with suspending aid to the contras, it seems that this disavows your plan, what is the sense of this visit?

[Ortega] The Nicaraguan Constitution establishes the principle of freedom of press and freedom of political organization; all of these basic principles are established. Therefore, we have been applying these principles in our country. These principles are provided in our Constitution. If any of these principles have been restricted, this is a result of the situation of aggression that our country is suffering from the U.S. military power. It is logical that once a proposal like this one becomes effective, then this would mean the end of the war, the end of the aggression, and then the restrictive measures that prevail now would be lifted.

As we have already said, we have enforced the state of emergency during the emergency situation affecting our people and our government because of the aggressive and disrespectful policy of the [words indistinct] by the United States. The anti-democratic U.S. policy violates human rights in Central America, and particularly in Nicaragua. The emergency measures established when this situation of war and aggression developed would automatically be lifted.

I repeat, democratic principles emanate from the will of the Nicaraguan people. They are ratified in the Constitution of the Republic, and they are applied. In Nicaragua, there is a political power. Seven political parties are represented in the National Constituent Assembly. When the assembly prepared the constitution, it was in session. This political pluralism is also expressed in the participation of the political parties even under these conditions of war, these conditions of aggression that Nicaragua is suffering. They hold their demonstrations in the streets, as long as they request permission from the authorities. Even in countries where there is not a state of emergency, political parties must request permission before holding a demonstration. [words indistinct]

[Reporter] President Arias [words indistinct]

[Arias] I would like to tell our friend from EL PAIS that if we reach an agreeement in Guatemala, then that is the end of the war. The agreement comtemplates a cease-fire. If the five countries agree, if the five governments agree to cease-fire, I know both the Salvadoran guerrillas and the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries will then abide by the rules of the game that will be established by the Costa Rican peace proposal. They will lay down their weapons, and will accept the rules of the game that will be established here, in our peace proposal. Then, there will be another great question: Is there good faith for fulfilling what we may have agreed? We have entrusted Contadora and the Support Groups with this difficult task, as a matter of fact, in addition to the UN and OAS secretaries general.

They will be responsible for verifying and testing the good faith of the parties that sign the document.

[Reporter] President Arias, you are a man of peace. Important peace efforts have been added to the initiatives for peace in Central America, efforts such as the repatriation that Nicaragua has been promoting together with the UNHCR [United Nations Office of High Commissioner for Refugees]. Don't you think, Mr President, the negative propaganda the Costa Rican media is constantly carrying out against Nicaragua could obstruct the return of Nicaraguan refugees to their own land, considering the media is also misinforming those refugees about the manesty law and the repatriation policy?

[Arias] I sincerely do not believe so. In particular, the Costa Rican Government would be tremendously pleased if the UNCHR could coordinate the repatriation of so many Nicaraguan brethren living with us.

[Reporter] President Ortega, I am [name indistinct], of AFP. [words indistinct]

[Ortega] The subject at The Hague is a topic that is not in discussion at this moment. We have been talking about what is of interest to us: about securing peace. If we secure peace, and there is no longer any war, then there would be no reason for resorting to the ICJ. It is important to know Nicaragua's position regarding the Costa Rican Government. We believe that the Costa Rican Government has been making specific efforts to prevent activities in that country be mercenary groups financed by the CIA. We all know that, against the wishes of the Costan Rican Government, the CIA is always trying to implement provocation actions from within Costa Rican territroy to strain relations betweeen Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

[Moderator] The last question, please.

[Reporter] President Oscar Arias, I am [name indistinct] from Norway. According to LA REPUBLICA, on 11 April a bomb exploded in your residence, on the 26th in a U.S. cultural center, and on the 27th in the [U.S.] Embassy. What internal force in your country is in control of what? [as heard]

[Arias] Of what?

[Reporter] The internal force. This is a question about your country's domestic policies? (?Who is in control?)

[Arias] No bomb, thank goodness, has exploded in my residence.

[Question indistinct]

[Arias] That was a very bad joke.

[Question] Why was it published in LA REPUBLICA then?

[Arias] It was published in LA REPUBLICA because it was initially believed to be a bomb but afterward I discovered that is was just a bad joke. Until now -- and I pray to God it never happens -- we have never had that happen. In Costa Rica the majority of the people back my struggle for peace for our Central American brothers. There are people who do not agree, who believe that in this East-West confrontation in Central America, the only way out is the military way.

Fortunately, in my country -- and I believe the same applies to the rest of Central America -- they are a minority. They are an exception, not the norm. The majority, the overwhelming majority of the Costa Ricans, want a negotiated and peaceful solution and not war. I believe all the Central American people feel the same way. The rule is negotiations, and the exception is war, the armed struggle.

[Reporter] Are you going to speak [words indistinct]?

[Arias] I wanted to speak here with the Salvadoran guerrillas. I told President Ortega, but I am going to miss that.

[Ortega] The matter is in El Salvador, [words indistinct] [general laughter]

[Moderator] This is the end of the news conference.

Arias Ends Visit

PA270158 [Editorial report] Managua Domestic Service in Spanish at 2322 GMT on 26 July, in a live broadcast, reports that Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez is at Managua's Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport in the company of Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra, bidding farewell to the diplomatic corps and the Nicaraguan cabinet.

The announcer lists several political personalities in attendance and describes various activities underway at the airport. The announcer notes that Arias' departure from Nicaragua is being covered by many Cosa Rican newsmen.

The announcer reports that the two presidents review the FSLN Army Ceremonies Company and explains that from Nicaragua, President Arias will travel to Honduras. Afterward, Ortega and Arias listen to the national anthems of their respective countries. The announcer explains that the Nicaraguan president accompanies his Costa Rican counterpart to the airplane and describes how Daniel Ortega observes the plane with Oscar Arias aboard taking off. He does not give the time for President Arias' departure.

POLICE ATTACK DIAZ HERRERA'S HOUSE, DEMAND SURRENDER

PA271329 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1307 GMT 27 Jul 87

[Text] Panama City, 27 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- This morning police forces are attacking the house of retired Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera. Early last month, Diaz Herrera accused General Manuel Antonio Noriega and other military chiefs of being involved in drug trafficking, electoral fraud, and murder.

Early this morning, police platoons surrounded Diaz Herrera's house, located in Parque Lefevre neighborhood. The police are exchanging fire with the bodyguards of the former colonel who had been forced to retire.

Two helicopters are flying over the zone and are asking the former military man to surrender. Meanwhile, other soldiers are hurling tear gas at the home to force Diaz Herrera's men, who are holding out at the entrance wall of the home, to come out and surrender.

From the helicopters the police are asking the man who was chief of staff of the Defense Forces until 2 months ago to surrender.

It is still not known if there were dead or wounded as a result of the exchange of gunfire. Several ambulances and police patrol cars are near the area.

Col Diaz Herrera, retired, has been summoned several times to the Attorney General's Office to formally lodge his accusations because he considers that the authorities "are not trustworthy." [sentence as received] However, Diaz Herrera has not presented evidence to the press either.

Meanwhile, the "Civilianization Crusade," the organization which organizes public protests against Defense Forces Chief Noriega and other military leaders, has called for a 48-hour strike to begin today. The strike may be extended; its purpose is to demand changes in the military and civilian government organization.

GOVERNMENT REPORTEDLY CLOSES LA PRENSA, EXTRA

PA271316 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0753 GMT 27 Jul 87

[Text] Panama City, 27 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- LA PRENSA staff member Flor Quintero has confirmed to ACAN-EFE that Panamanian opposition newspapers LA PRENSA and EXTRA were closed last night by a government decision.

There is no official report yet on this measure, but Major Edgardo Lopez, Panamanian Defense Forces spokesman, told ACAN-EFE that if the newspapers were closed "it must have been a decision made by the Ministry of Government and Justice."

"When a news medium exceeds and prostitutes its mission, to the detriment of the development of the country, it deserves to be sanctioned," the officer added.

Major Lopez also stressed that "disinformation as well as information that is totally insulting, is prompting the Ministry of Government and Justice -- which is empowered to do so -- to act in defense -- of public order."

Gabriel Lewis Galindo, opposition businessman and banker, currently in exile in the United States where he served at one time as ambassador from Panama, reported in Washington the military occupation of LA PRENSA and EXTRA newspapers.

Lewis told the media that the measure "could simply be aimed at preventing the publication of news of the murder on Sunday morning of a university student by a Defense Forces corporal."

According to official sources, on Sunday morning a 24-year-old university student was shot to death by a corporal following a scuffle. The student's relatives stated that this happened because the student shouted: "Down with Noriega."

As for LA PRENSA, ACAN was able to verify the presence of uniformed men -- and armed civilians -- who denied access to the newspaper from 2300 Sunday night to 0400 Monday morning.

The Panamanian opposition, rallied around the so-called "Civilianization Crusade," which includes over 100 professional, civilian, and trade organizations, has called a 48-hour strike for today -- which can be extended -- in the drive it began in June to achieve the dismissal of General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Panamanian Defense Forces.

Gen Noriega was accused by a former comrade-in-arms of being involved in murders, responsible for the electoral fraud of 1984, handling civil power at his whim, and of controlling drug trafficking in Panama.

LA PRENSA on Delvalle

PA261640 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 26 Jul 87 p 1

["As of Today" column]

[Text] The pride and arrogance that use to characterize the statements by [Panamanian President Eric Arturo] Delvalle have now been replaced by appeals for talks and reflection because "we are subjecting the country to an inadvisable tension."

According to the president, there is no reason to hold the strike called by the National Civilianization Crusade because there is a desire to negotiate. It is possible that now, after the loud appeals to a rhetorical nationalism have failed; the childish efforts to blame the discontent on an imaginary class struggle; the suspension of constitutional guarantees, first legally and then de facto; the repression with an unprecedented level of violence; the tortures and outrages committed against people who were arrested; and the actions of paramilitary groups and the many forms of intimidation, the government wants to negotiate secondary things so it can handle the main issue: The main thing for them is to continue to hold power, safe from any investigation that might confirm the many charges against them.

The Civilianization Crusade cannot and does not want to negotiate this because the majority of the citizens have very clearly said they want freedom, democracy, and justice to prevail above the force of weapons.

The strike beginning Monday reaffirms the majority's decision to continue the civic and peaceful struggle until a real change, and not one of appearances, is achieved. The new conciliatory attitude of [General Manuel Antonio] Noriega and of Delvalle offer too little too late. They will not deceive anyone.

POLICE KILL OPPOSITION YOUTH IN EL VALLE

PA270130 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0008 GMT 27 Jul 87

[Text] Panama City, 26 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- A young Panamanian was killed by the police today allegedly for shouting "Down with Noriega," relatives of the victims told ACAN-EFE.

Eduardo Enrique Carrere, 24-year-old student of the school of business adminstration, died Sunday morning as a result of the shot in the abdomen fired by a policeman when he was in El Valle de Anton, 123 km west of this capital.

His sister, Patricia, told ACAN-EFE that witnesses of the incident told her that Eduardo was walking accompanied by some 20 friends when the group was intercepted by a police patrol.

At that moment, Patricia said, "apparently a youth shouted 'Down with Noriega,' which prompted a policeman by the name of Eliecer Almengor, who was drunk, to shoot at the group, wounding my brother, who was unarmed, in the abdomen." She said that after her brother, who also worked as a salesman in a store in this capital, was shot, he was taken to a hospital by his own companions because the policemen left the scene of the incident.

The student finally died in the police post of La Chorrera, 20 km from this capital, where he had been taken in view of the impossibility of being attended in El Valle.

After the incident, there were serious disturbances in El Valle: street protests, erecting of barricades, and confrontations with the police, who according to unofficial sources, have been strengthened by agents of the National Department of Investigations and by troops of the Panama Defense Forces [FDP].

The same sources added that the garrison of the national guard in El Valle was burned by inhabitants of the area.

The sister of the victim reported that the friends who were accompanying Eduardo when he was shot are in hiding.

Eduardo Enrique Carrera had already been arrested in disturbances that occurred in this capital in early July, his sister stated.

The FDP has not yet issued an official report of the incident.

For more than 1 and 1/2 months, there have been protests staged in this capital demanding the ouster of FDP Commander in chief General Manuel Antonio Noriega, after he was accused by a former comrade-in-arms of crimes, abuse of power, and whimful maneuver of civil power.

DELVALLE ON 'UNNECESSARY' STRIKE, MILITARY CHANGE

PA250049 Panama City Telemetro Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 24 Jul 87

[Text] In a note to the President of the Republic, the Panamanian Defense Forces [FDP] have put the posts being held [by the FDP] in civilian organization at the disposal of the President. The note signed by General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the FDP, notes that this decision responds to the FDP desire to cooperate as much as it can in efforts to strengthen the operation of civilian organizations. The posts put at the disposal of President Eric Arturo Delvalle are: chief of the National Railroad of Panama, where Enrique Williams has now been appointed: the director of INRENARE [Institute of National Renewable Resources], whose new director will be Luis Olmedo Castillo; and the director of the National Aeronautics Board. The new director has not been appointed yet.

In the note Noriega states that the directorate of these government institutions was taken on by Army [as heard] during critical times when the government considered the military's cooperation necessary.

President Eric Arturo Delvalle refers to the Civilianization Crusade strike called for next week and to the military's move:

[Begin Delvalle recording] To me, the strike is an unnecessary effort. I also think we are subjecting the country to great tension that is not very advisable at this time. I reiterate that we must cool the passions; we must sit down to find means and solutions for all these situations dividing Panamanian society. Let us find peace among all Panamanians. There must be a way to do this. By conversing, through a dialogue, we must find means to coexist. The members of the crusade should have listened to the statements expressed by the FDP, complying with the FDP's offer of withdrawal [from the civilian posts] and a return to their professional duties. Yesterday, General Noriega put at my disposal the three posts that had been held by FDP majors, who are now returning to their original posts. Today, we have appointed people to fill some of those posts.

We believe the strike is unnecessary. I repeat, the important issue is to hold a dialogue, to talk and to reach understanding. There is no reason to strike when there is willingness to talk. What happens is that we have not found that desire yet in the Civilianization Crusade. [end recording]

Replaces Military Directors

PA250027 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 24 Jul 87

[Text] Defense Forces Commander General Manuel Antonio Noriega today put at the disposal of President Eric Arturo Delvalle, three government institution posts occupied by Defense Forces officers. In a letter addressed to President Delvalle, Gen Noriega affirms that this decision is in line with the Defense Forces wish to cooperate as much as possible to strengthen civilian institutions.

The posts put at the disposal of President Delvalle are the offices of the directors of Civil Aeronautics; the Institute of Natural Renewable Resources, INRENARE; and the Panamanian Railroad. These offices had been put under the direction of members of the National Guard at a critical moment, when the government had decided that cooperation from the Armed Forces was necessary.

President Eric Arturo Delvalle has appointed Dr Luis Olmedo Castillo and Enrique Williams as directors of INRENARE and Panamanian Railroad respectively, the press office of the presidency has reported.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BRANCHES SUPPORT STRIKE

PA251803 Panama City EL SIGLO in Spanish 25 Jul 87 p 26

[Message from the Chambers of Commerce of Panama City, Chitre, Sona, Penonome, Santiago, David, Bocas del Toro, and Boquete to citizens; issued in Panama City on 23 July]

[Text] "He who is not part of the solution is part of the problem."

Fellow citizens: The serious crisis our country is experiencing calls for serious reflection by all Panamanians. Is the right and duty of everyone to put in his two cents worth and share in the sacrifices needed to restore freedom, justice, and democracy in our Panama.

Our 2 cents worth consists of:

1. Not going out on Monday and Tuesday, 27-28 July.
2. Staying at home with our families to talk and to pray for justice in Panama.

The 27-28 July strike must be supported by all Panamanians regardless of race, religion, profession, social status, or party affiliation in order to restore the climate of tranquillity needed to develop our nation.

"THE FUTURE OF YOUR CHILDREN IS IN YOUR HANDS"
"JOIN THE STRIKE"

Panama City, 23 July 1987

Teachers Expected To Strike

PA250143 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 24 Jul 87

[Text] Thirty-thousand Panamanian teachers will go on strike on Monday and Tuesday, 27 and 28 July in support of the National Civilianization Crusade, according to teachers' union representatives who held a news conference this morning. Professor Aura Emerita Guerra de Villalaz mentioned the actions that will be taken on Monday and Tuesday:

[Begin Villalaz recording; in progress]...the country's teachers say that they are joining this strike certainly as an extreme measure of struggle, but that it is necessary to persuade by peaceful means, which is what we have always done, those who govern this country to a root rectification -- in other words, from the roots up. We can therefore then find the road back to institutional decency that this country needs to carry out the objectives that we are concerned with, higher education. It is not possible for us to develop the objectives of university higher education goals for all members of the Panamanian community if we belong to a state full of corruption, vice, negativity, and criminality, which is presently the case. [end recording]

Professor Rogelio Douglas, president of the private school teachers association, said:

[Begin Douglas recording] We call upon parents to understand that there is no security for your children; that there is none for the teacher. Therefore, we are not going to be at the schools. We therefore recommend not sending your children, as experience has proven that those uniformed citizens [the police], to whom we contribute concerning their pay, have entered places of worship and hospitals -- and they can say that they will not enter schools. [end recording]

U.S. AID WITHDRAWAL CALLED 'COUNTERPRODUCTIVE'

PA241854 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1753 GMT 24 Jul 87

[Text] Panama City, 24 Jul (DPA) -- There was great surprise in Panama over the U.S. Government's decision to decrease its economic and military aid to that country.

DPA was informed by government sources that "there will be an official statement regarding this U.S. decision."

A ranking government official said: "The U.S. attitude seems counterproductive to us."

A spokesman for the National Civilianization Crusade, which groups 112 industrial, commercial, professional, labor, and student organizations, pointed out that "the ones who will suffer from this U.S. decision are the Panamanian people."

ECONOMIC GROUP CRITICIZES ALFONSIN'S PLAN

PY242324 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 24 Jul 87 p 3

[Text] (DYN) -- The General Economic Confederation (CGE) yesterday joined in the criticism against the economic measures announced earlier this week, charging "they neither provide solutions to the declining situation in the domestic market nor strengthen the country's export capacity." They added that the economic package does not meet the expectations created by the critical conditions of regional economies. The CGE also criticized the recessive features of the economy, the imbalances in public companies and the public utility rate hikes.

TROCCOLI VIEWS 'ENEMIES' WITHIN ARMED FORCES

PY242149 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0030 GMT 22 Jul 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Jul (NA) -- Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli today charged that "there are enemies of democracy within the Armed Forces and security forces, and they are ready to attack democracy. He made these charges as he was discussing what he called a "campaign to destabilize" the republican system [words indistinct] the brightest intelligence of the repressive process."

In a report published today by the weekly SOMOS, Troccoli added that the groups that staged terrorist attacks "operate with just a few people," because "they have a skilled criminal leadership," adding that "ultraleftist sectors cannot perform systematic [words indistinct] operations."

"This succession of circumstances that have been threatening us for a long time is not the work of ultraleftist sectors, and the evidence gathered from the cells that were discovered indicate that the campaign has been sponsored by former task-force members who operated with official impunity and letters of marque," Troccoli added.

However, the minister admitted the possibility that "some individuals or ultraleftist group might stage isolated actions, because that sector is operating around the world and in our own [words indistinct] environment." He added that the desecration of General Juan Domingo Peron's tomb, whose hands were cut off by an alleged commando group, and the series of bombs placed in Radical committee offices "are linked" and "are part of this campaign."

Troccoli said the government believes the "implementation" of terrorist actions "is decentralized" and maintained that "only the leaders of the group might be connected with the central destabilizing board." "We believe the bombs in the 16 Radical offices could have been placed by two groups of two or three well-equipped members with experience in handling explosives," the minister said. He added: "I have never denied that there are enemies of democracy within the Armed Forces and security forces who are ready to attack democracy, either directly or ideologically."

Troccoli remarked that the objective of these actions is "to destabilize the institutional regime through a dubious campaign of psychological action that has sought to revive contradictions and produce a feeling of insecurity." "When the people put down their arms, when they begin to doubt that the democratic system will succeed, then order becomes more important than freedom," he added.

The minister said that "in the bombings and in the attempt to frighten the people, we see a carefully planned program in which each action is aimed at the major objective of destabilization."

He confirmed that the ultrarightist cell being investigated by Moron Judge Juan Ramos Padilla and in which Patricio Camps, the son of former Buenos Aires police chief retired General Ramon Camps is involved, "is responsible" for the bombing of the Radio Belgrano transmission plant, the Communist Party office, and the UCR [Radical Civic Union] offices at the corner of Haedo and Moron streets, and for the attack on Judge Andres D'Alesio's House." He added that security "is the most vulnerable aspect of the transition." For this reason he called for the creation of "a common political front to counter this aggression that is coming from the outside."

CAPUTO LEAVES FOR NEW YORK, COMMENTS ON FALKLANDS

PY162335 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2222 GMT 16 Jul 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Jul (TELAM) -- Foreign Minister Dante Caputo today at 1800 left for New York, where he will participate in the deliberations of the UN Security Council. He said the objective is to promote a UN resolution calling for a cease-fire between Iran and Iraq.

Referring to his participation in the UN deliberations, he stated: We hope the resolution to be implemented between tomorrow and Monday will not be a mere appeal or call, but -- considering all the previous political negotiations and the content of the resolution -- will have real possibilities of stopping the conflict which since 1979 has been savagely strangling these countries.

In remarks prior to his departure from Ezeira International Airport, he categorically denied that Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev will visit Argentina, a rumor that has been circulating for the past few weeks.

Regarding the possibilities of a rapprochement with the United Kingdom through contacts at the United Nations, he stated: There is nothing scheduled. We have absolutely nothing on the agenda dealing with this subject. There are many subjects, including the Malvinas issue, that are continuously discussed at the Foreign Ministry. Thus, if there is an opportunity, we will talk about it, he said.

Caputo has officially confirmed that next week he will visit Venezuela and Colombia, and that during these visits he will discuss a possible summit conference of Latin American presidents and foreign ministers. We have been discussing this issue, and Presidents Raul Alfonsin and Jose Sarney will also discuss this issue in Bariloche, he stated.

Returns From Trip

PY241228 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1138 GMT 24 Jul 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Jul (TELAM) -- Foreign Minister Dante Caputo today said that Argentina and Great Britain should make progress toward diplomatic formulas for understanding. He added that in the last few months several countries have tried to find formulas for dialogue regarding the Malvinas conflict.

Caputo made this statement to the press at Ezeiza International Airport upon his arrival from Bogota. Last week Caputo attended the UN Security Council meeting, and met with Colombian President Virgilio Barco yesterday.

CENTRAL BANK TO ISSUE $1 BILLION IN BONDS

PY162114 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0357 GMT 15 Jul 87

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 15 Jul (TELAM) -- Government house has reported that the executive branch has released a decree ordering the issuance of $1 billion worth of bonds.

The decree, which bears the number 1119, establishes that the Central Bank will issue one or several series of bonds, payable to the bearer and tradable on the stock market. The bonds, which will be known as external bonds, will bear an inscription with the year in which they were issued and the series number. The bonds will return different interest rates over a 10-year period. The issuance of the bonds must be previously approved by the Finance Secretariat. The bonds will be registered with the State Accounting Office. [passage omitted]

IMF COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCES STAND-BY LOAN

PY251902 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 24 Jul 87

[Text] The IMF has released a communique announcing it has agreed to grant Argentina a $1.113 billion stand-by loan to shore up the Argentine balance of trade. The announcement is the high point of a series of measures taken by the Argentine Government in order to strengthen the plan for stability and economic recovery put into effect with the implementation of the Austral Plan.

CENTRAL BANK ANNOUNCES NEW DEVALUATION OF AUSTRAL

PA241601 Paris AFP in Spanish 1443 GMT 24 Jul 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Jul (AFP) -- For the seventh time this month, the austral was devalued. This time it was devalued by 0.91 percent. The announcement was made by the Argentine Central Bank of opening time today.

The adjustment of the Argentine currency against the U.S. dollar has now reached 7.77 percent in the 24 days of this month.

The U.S. dollar quotation for transfers went from 1.9345 [australs] for buyers and 1.9415 for sellers to 1.9150 and 1.9450 australs, respectively.

The tourist dollar, barometer of the free market, was fixed at 2.40 australs.

BRIEFS

NEW FINNISH AMBASSADOR -- Buenos Aires, 21 Jul (TELAM) -- Finnish Ambassador to Argentina Matti Hakkanen today at noon presented his credentials to President Raul Alfonsin in the White Hall at government house. [Summary] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0320 GMT 22 Jul 87 PY]

PLOT TO DESTABILIZE GOVERNMENT REPORTED

PY251400 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0400 GMT 25 Jul 87

[Text] Brasilia, 24 Jul (TELAM-ANSA) -- Tarcisio Holanda reported today in a colulmn of the daily CORREIO BRASILIENSE that the government has been informed about the existence of a plot to destabilize the government. Former President Joao Figueiredo, his former Planning Minister Delfim Netto, and General Octavio Medeiros are reportedly involved in this plot. Holanda added that other important figures of the political, Armed Forces, and national and international financial sectors are supporting this plot.

According to Holanda, the alleged plotters will reportedly meet somewhere near Juiz de Fora, a town located some 200 km from Rio de Janeiro.

According to the CORREIO BRASILIENSE report, powerful businessmen are reportedly taking part in this group, and international financial organizations are involved in this plot to destabilize the government. This information has reportedly reached the hands of people close to President Jose Sarney.

LIBERAL FRONT LEADER DENIES CABINET RESHUFFLE

PY241600 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 24 Jul 87

[Text] PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement Party] President Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes has commented on demands for a ministerial reshuffle made by PFL [Liberal Front Party] leaders and by his party's central-democratic blocs. Guimaraes feels that no decision that could create problems for the Constituent Assembly should be made.

After a meeting with President Sarney, PFL leader Marco Maciel denied a possible severing of relations with the government. Maciel has reaffirmed the party's need to help the government face the current transition period.

[Begin Maciel recording] These rumors are absolutely false. We have a commitment to the Democratic Alliance that supports the government. It is true we are having problems, internal problems that are obviously worrying us. [passage indistinct]

However, I have always believed that through talks and dialogue we can find solutions to these problems. I also think the meeting with President Sarney has been very positive. I took the opportunity to explain current problems affecting my party, problems we are facing now and the manner to solve them. I think President Sarney, who in addition to being a head of government is also a politician, is well aware of the problems. [end recording]

Regarding threats made by PFL leader Jose Lourenco on breaking relations with the Democratic Alliance, Presidential Spokesman Frota Neto said President Sarney will not tolerate any pressure tactics. [recorded passage indistinct]

PMDB leader in the Constituent Assembly, Senator Mario Covas, feels the party's internal problems do not justify a ministerial reshuffle. He considers the demand for changes within the government absurd because, he said, President Sarney knows all his advisers very well.

NEGOTIATIONS ON DEBT TO BEGIN IN SEPTEMBER

PY241659 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 23 Jul 87 p 20

[By correspondent Regis Newtrovski]

[Excerpts] New York -- At a meeting that lasted more than 5 hours at the Citibank building, representatives of the Brazilian Government and the Advisory Committee of Brazil's creditor banks have agreed to begin negotiations for the rescheduling of the Brazilian foreign debt in September. Brazilian Central Bank President Fernando Milliet has linked the resumption of interest payments to the preparation of a refinancing package by the banks, without forcing Brazil to return to the IMF. The 14 creditor banks, led by William R. Rhodes of Citibank, agreed to begin formal negotiations with the Brazilian Government after analyzing Fernao Bracher's presentation of the macroeconomic plan.

The next round of talks will be held tomorrow in New York. Finance Minister Bresser Pereira will present to U.S. creditor banks a Brazilian proposal to pay 50 percent of the debt's interests, thereby suspending the moratorium on the condition that Brazil not return to the IMF. The meeting between Bresser Pereira and the seven presidents of the largest U.S. banks will be held in the morning at the Intercontinental Hotel. [passage omitted]

Early in the evening, the committee of creditors released a communique on the meeting held yesterday.

"The advisory committee of Brazil's creditor banks today met in New York with Fernando Milliet, Fernao Bracher, Antonio de Padua Seixas, and Adroaldo Moura da Silva. The Brazilian Government's macroeconomic plan was analyzed. At the end of the meeting, William Rhodes, head of the committee representing 14 banks, and the Brazilian Government agreed to begin negotiations in September to discuss the Brazilian foreign debt refinancing package." [passage omitted]

EMFA CHIEF EXPRESSES CONCERN ABOUT AMNESTY ISSUE

PY250029 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 24 Jul 87

[Text] Chief of the Armed Forces Joint Staff General Paulo Campos Paiva said today that the future constitution might contain articles that could shake the foundations of important institutions, such as the Armed Forces. In an official note marking the 41st anniversary of the creation of the Armed Forces Joint Staff, EMFA, the Gen Campos Paiva stated that the constitution can be an instrument for the country's development in an environment of security and peace.

The EMFA chief is alarmed, however, by the proposal to grant a general and unrestricted amnesty to military men and civilians. The proposal is included in the draft constitution being debated in the Constituent Assembly.

The ceremony marking this anniversary was attended by President Sarney and all the military ministers.

FRG MINISTER BLUEM ON TALKS WITH PINOCHET

DW261250 Hamburg BILD AM SONNTAG in German 26 Jul 87 p 2

[Telephone interview with Dr Norbert Bluem, FRG minister of labor and social affairs, in Chile, by Tewe Pannier on 25 July]

[Text] Norbert Bluem's voice on the telephone sounds excited: "What I have heard and seen here makes my blood run cold. It is perverse to see what ideas the human mind can produce. Nine-month old children were placed on their mothers. Then burning ashes were spread on their backs to make them cry until finally their mothers talked. In other cases the cries of tortured men were recorded and played to their wives. Then the torturers threatened: "If you do not talk, you will also cry like that right now."

On behalf of the federal chancellor, Norbert Bluem is trying to find out whether 14 prisoners sentenced to death in Chile should be granted asylum in the Federal Republic.

Bluem told BILD AM SONNTAG yesterday: "I am absolutely sure now that there is torture in Chile." He reports on his heated talks with Chile's Chief of State Pinochet: "I told him clearly that there must be neither torture nor the death penalty. They belong in the Middle Ages. Nobody must be tortured in the name of the state." Pinochet answered: "There is no torture in Chile."

Bluem insisted: "Mr President, I have no doubt about the fact that there is torture in your country," Pinochet: "That is not true." At the end of the less than an hour talk, the general asked: "What right do you have to appear here as a counsel for the defense of human rights? You are the citizen of a country which in the past was responsible for many human rights violations."

Bluem: "The fact that I am a German is why I work for human rights and democracy. Only if we learn from the mistakes we made in the past can we improve the world."

Then Bluem appealed to Pinochet: "You could go down in history as the man who put an end to bloodshed in Chile and who introduced democracy. Why don't you take advantage of that opportunity?"

Regarding the quarrel in the FRG about whether the 14 people who were sentenced the death should be granted asylum here, Bluem says: "Sometimes I cannot help but wonder why we are petty and narrow-minded in Bonn? I am fed up with the parties' quarrel. If the lives of 14 people are at stake, it is of no importance what Mr Zimmermann says or Mr Genscher wants. We have to get the people out of here."

Yesterday Bluem urged an "international campaign against human rights violations in Chile." He has brought university student Carmen Gloria Quintana (19) along. A year ago she and her boyfriend took part in a demonstration against Pinochet and were caught by soldiers who poured gasoline over them and set them on fire. Her boyfriend died.

Chides Pinochet on Torture

PY251744 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0701 GMT 25 Jul 87

[Text] Santiago, 25 Jul (EFE) -- FRG Labor Minister Norbert Bluem said "torture cannot be the answer to terrorism." Bluem made this statement to the press yesterday after meeting separately with President Augusto Pinochet and Foreign Minister Ricardo Garcia.

Norbert Bluem, who arrived in Chile on 23 July for a 3-day visit, said "there is no reason to torture human beings, whatever their race, religion, or sex." He added that, regarding terrorism, "the state has the necessary resources to deal with this type of crime."

Bluem disclosed that he had held a "serious, cordial, and frank" conversation with General Pinochet, expressing to the president his concern over the use of torture on political prisoners. He said the president responded by saying that in Chile political prisoners are not subjected to any illegal actions.

Regarding the situation on the Chilean-FRG teacher Beatriz Brinckman, who is undergoing legal proceedings for violating the antiterrorist law, Bluem said there is "a possibility she may soon be released."

Regarding the 15 Chileans who are subject to the death sentence, Bluem said he talked about this issue with Foreign Minister Garcia and reiterated that "every individual under a death sentence would be given protection in Germany." He added that the 15 people "were tortured at the time."

NEW DEVELOPMENTS ANNOUNCED IN ARSENALS CASE

PY260247 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0725 GMT 25 Jul 87

[Text] Santiago de Chile, 25 Jul (EFE) -- Military prosecutor Fernando Torres said that after 9 months of investigations, it has been established that the "Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front" (FPMR) spent more than $2 million smuggling arms into Chile along the northern coast.

The FPMR, a Marxist armed group, is considered to be the armed branch of the Chilean Communist Party. Pinochet's regime claims the FPMR has been smuggling arms into the country using fishing schooners which made contact with Cuban ships out at sea.

Torres is conducting several investigations on this case in Copiapo, 804 km north of Santiago, and he made several disclosures to the press on Friday. The military prosecutor announced the discovery at a second terrorist group which is "highly compartmentalized and could provide leads to new arms caches in the northern region." He added: "We believe this second group could have more arms and there are some clues that this might be the case. This is what we have been investigating for more than 2 weeks in this area."

Fernando Torres said there have been new arrests in this case, but he refused to supply names to avoid hampering the investigations.

The prosecutor and three people who are being prosecuted in connection with this case visited several places where smuggled weapons were found, and the prisoners explained their participation in the events.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS FAVOR TRANSITION GOVERNMENT

PY260311 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1921 GMT 25 Jul 87

[Text] Santiago, 25 Jul (TELAM-ANSA) -- Gabriel Valdes, president of the Chilean Christian Democratic Party [PDC] said he is ready to support a government of transition headed by a military officer. He made these remarks during a ceremony commemorating the 30th anniversary of his party.

Valdes said the stage of transition to democracy in Chile should last a reasonable period. He added that such a government could be headed by a member of the Armed Forces, a civilian, or a person of high moral standards capable of promoting true respect for human rights, and a timetable for a return to democracy which would include a democratically elected congress. The former foreign minister thus criticized the constitutional timetable scheduling congressional elections in 1990 and the appointment of one third of all senators by the president.

Valdes also criticized the mechanism for the presidential succession, which establishes that a new president -- who could be General Augusto Pinochet -- should take office in 1989 if he wins a plebiscite as the candidate of the commanders in chief of the Armed Forces. Valdes said this parody should not be mistaken for a democratic and pluralist election, and it looks more like a contest to appoint the manager of a multinational company. If we are going to have a legitimate government, the people should elect the president of the Republic, he said. Valdes added that a democratic congress should create a new consensus on this topic in order to put an end to the "deadlock" regarding the Constitution. He said that for this there must be an agreement between the Armed Forces and the democratic political parties.

The Christian Democratic leader called on all Chileans to register at the electoral offices and demand free elections in order to put an end to Pinochet's dictatorship and step up the transition to full democracy. He admitted, however, that the opposition is not coordinating its efforts for the attainment of these objectives, and concluded by saying that the political parties cannot remain divided because Pinochet's regime is the result of the weaknesses of the democratic forces.

Valdes said the unity of the opposition is possible, and added that in order to strengthen the democratic option, all forms of militarization of political activities or methods involving more violence and tragedy must be discarded. He was referring to the Communist Party, which promotes all forms of struggle to defeat the present regime.

PCCH ISSUES 5-POINT PROPOSAL TO UNITE OPPOSITION

PY240007 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 23 Jul 87

[Excerpts] Jose Sanfuentes, one of the eight [communist leaders] against whom the government has filed a lawsuit charging violation of Article 8 of the Constitution, said it is a paradox that the government is striving to cancel the political rights of political leaders because there are no political rights in Chile. [passage omitted]

Through the Interior Ministry, the government has filed a lawsuit against eight Communist Party of Chile [PCCh] leaders who signed a paid advertisement which rejected the campaign for free elections and the registration of citizens on voting lists. They also reassert the effectiveness of violence.

Among those affected are Fanny Pollarolo, Jose Sanfuentes, Gonzalo Rovira, Alejandro Yanez, Patricio Hales, Victor Galleguillos, Julia Campuzano, and Mireya Baltra. [passage omitted]

Alejandro Yanez has submitted a 5-point proposal to the opposition with the objective of achieving a basic consensus and ultimately a democratic opening. In this proposal the PCCh calls on all opposition sectors to promote a national solidarity campaign with the mass media who have been sued for publishing the PCCh advertisement. It also requests a campaign of solidarity with those political leaders who signed the paid advertisement; it calls on people to criticize the government because there weren't sufficient flood control facilities during the recent storms; it proposes a national mobilization against the plebiscite; and it urges people to reject the political parties law and support the popular demands.

RADICAL PARTY PRESIDENT DENIES MORALES' RETURN

PY250253 Santiago Radio Chilena Network 2300 GMT 24 Jul 87

[Excerpt] Members of the Radical Party have reported in Santiago that former Radical Congressman Carlos Morales (Alarzua) is still in Mexico. The members of the Radical Party denied rumors that Morales had returned clandestinely to Chile.

Radical Leader and former Minister Anibal Palma said his party was surprised by the news of Morales' arrival in the country, and he emphatically denied the rumor. [passage omitted]

NEARLY 100,000 HOMELESS, 18 DEAD AFTER RAINS

PY241616 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 24 Jul 87

[Text] The national emergency office has reported that, according to the latest estimate, the total number of homeless people is 96,961. Of this number 9,035 are in shelters. The office, which released the report in the past few hours, added that 18 people have died, 7 have been injured, and 6 are missing because of the floods and the accidents caused by the rains. The death toll rose after the discovery of the body of Jose Alejandro Reyes Roca, 20, who was a crew member of the "Barremar Primera," a 5th region-licensed fishing boat that sunk during a storm off Quinteros.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO VATICAN -- Chilean President Augusto Pinochet has designated Francisco Javier Cuadra, the former minister secretary general of government, as the new Chilean ambassador to the Vatican. [Summary] [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 21 Jul 87 PY]

ARGENTINA'S CAPUTO VISITS, AGREES TO TRADE PROGRAM

PA252102 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Jul 87

[Text] The Argentine and Colombian Governments today agreed on a new trade program. Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo, who is in our country, met today with Colombian Foreign Minister Julio Londono.

The purpose of the visit is to increase trade between the two nations, which last year amounted to $105 million.

The Argentine foreign minister will meet with President Virgilio Barco tomorrow.

RISARALDA POLICEMEN FOIL ATTACK BY 70 REBELS

PA260320 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Jul 87

[Excerpts] Approximately 800 people living in San Antonio del Chami, northwestern Risaralda Department, were suddenly awakened early yesterday morning by a heavy barrage of machine-gun fire. The violent attack, carried out by approximately 70 members of the People's Liberation Army, began at 0200 and lasted over 6 hours. The resistance by 14 policemen foiled the subversives' plans to take over the local barracks. [passage omitted]

As a result of the clash, one unidentified guerrilla member was killed; policeman Aurelio Ossa, Lieutenant Alonso Ramirez and civilian William Sierra was wounded. [passage omitted]

Peace has returned to the town, but the people are still nervous.

REBELS OCCUPY RADIO STATIONS; FAIL TO AIR MESSAGE

PA241553 Paris AFP in Spanish 1446 GMT 24 Jul 87

[Text] Bogota, 24 Jul (AFP) -- National Liberation Army (ELN) military guerrillas failed today in an attempt to air a subversive message after occupying the relay stations of four Colombian radio networks. The police reported that four guerrilla commandos stormed into relay stations of the Caracol, Toledar, Super, and RCN [Radio National Network] radio networks in the vicinity of Medellin, 500 km northwest of Bogota.

The rebels, who apparently mined the area around the stations, said they wished to air an announcement of an infant polio vaccination campaign that will take place in the country tomorrow.

After subduing engineers and security guards at those studios, the subversives interrupted FM signals, but could not air the message because of a lack of transmission equipment. The rebels fled toward the mountains near the Santa Barbara and El Pichacho Hills, where the relay stations are located. The attacked networks are composed approximately 200 stations.

The police ordered that the mines, which were presumably buried by subversives in various areas around the attacked radio stations, be dug up.

LARCO COX ON GOVERNMENT COMMITMENT TO UNITY

PA250327 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 0400 GMT 21 Jul 87

[Text] Peruvian Prime Minister Guillermo Larco Cox has reaffirmed the government's commitment to concertedness, saying that this process will be based on dialogue.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Prime Minister Guillermo Larco Cox made those remarks after attending a lunch in his honor hosted by Senate President Armando Villanueva del Campo. Attending were President Alan Garcia, as guest of honor, and other APRA [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance] parliamentarians.

The meeting took place at the home of Villanueva del Campo. Apparently it was held on occasion of Larco Cox's recent appointment to head the cabinet, and as a reaffirmation of the party's commitment to unity. The president of the council of ministers seemed pleased by the reaction from the different political factions to his speech televised yesterday.

[Larco] My Senate friends have wanted to honor me. I have reaffirmed the views I expressed in last night's speech. In addition, I have expressed my commitment to work loyally without disunity, as I described how my working relation with the president of the Republic will be.

[Second reporter] Concerning the reinstatement of civil liberties in the shanty towns, what are the chances that this will happen immediately?

[Larco] As is appropriate, the president of the Republic will make the announcement. I said there is an agreement in this respect. However, it is up to the president to select the opportunity.

[Second reporter] Will this also apply in Lima?

[Larco] There is a great possibility of that in Lima also. A study was made on the matter. However, although Lima's situation is not the same as in Ayacucho and the government here is completely different, the measures that will be adopted will aim to please the demands of a large sector of the population.

[Second reporter] Lifting of the curfew for example?

[Larco] For example.

[Third reporter] What other topics were discussed at this lunch in your honor, Mr Minister?

[Larco] We also discussed many legislators' concern regarding the alleged unconstitutionality of a measure to impose a contribution on taxes exceeding 20,000 intis. We talked about this matter last week at the constitution committee. To allay the concerns of those who object to the measure -- not its substance but its form -- I must remind them that there is a fundamental difference between a tax and a contribution. As in this case, a contribution is of a temporary nature. A tax is a permanent measure. Taxes can only be established by law. It is perfectly feasible to establish this contribution by presidential decree, as was done.

[First reporter] In addition, Lima Prefect (Jorge Bardeli) referred to the possibility of suspending the curfew in the capital. He said he will discuss this matter with the appropriate authorities.

[Third reporter] Mr Prefect, is there any possibility or have you discussed the possibility of lifting the curfew during the independence holidays?

[Bardeli] That is not within my purview. I have stated that. I do not know which news media reported I said that. That is not within my purview simply because the Joint Command handles that. It handles the curfew as well as the suspension of the country's state of emergency. However, if there is a possibility of discussing it with the Joint Command or the Interior Ministry -- like last year I believe the curfew was suspended during the New Year holidays -- we will see what can be done. The prefecture will give the people all the guarantees necessary to celebrate the independence holidays. [end recording]

NUCLEAR PLANT INAUGRATION PLANNED FOR DECEMBER

PA241759 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 Jul 87

[Text] Argentine ambassador to Peru, Anselmo Marini, said the Guarangal nuclear plant, built with Argentine Government loans will be inaugurated in December at the latest.

[Begin recording] [Marini] The necessary notes have been signed. Everything is ready; yet everything remains to be concluded. It is now necessary for the banks to set up everything. However, it will probably take the necessary reports some time to move from office to office. I have been urging the officials to conclude this matter as soon as possible. We held an interesting meeting with my good friend (Manuel) Bertorini, Peruvian ambassador to Argentina; the president of VIPEN [not further identified]; Energy and Mines Minister Abel Salinas; and others. We have done everything possible to get better terms so we can have this money available as soon as possible. If we succeed, we expect to conclude and inaugurate the plant in December.

[Unidentified reporter] What has been Argentina's contribution to the completion of this great project?

[Marini] I would say Argentina has contributed most of the plant's cost because the facilities have been built with loans from Argentina. First, $49 million; then, more than $60 million. Later, during the fourth meeting of the joint Argentine-Peruvian commission in 1984 when I was in Peru, another $13 million was lent to Peru. Now, another $5 million has been earmarked for civilian works in Peru. I think the overall amount contributed can be estimated at $106 million. [end recording]

BRIEFS

DRUG LABORATORY SEIZED -- General Juan Zarate Gambini, head of the Police Drug Department [Direccion de Policia de Drogas] (DIPOD) has reported that police raided a drug laboratory in Alto Huallaga near Tocache, San Martin Department, seizing 162 kg of cocaine base. The report adds that the laboratory had been processing 400 kg of cocaine base a week. [Summary] [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 19 Jul 87 p A15 PY]

BOUTERSE REFUTES DRUG CHARGES ON COLOMBIAN VISIT

PA260414 Paris AFP in Spanish 2119 GMT 23 Jul 87

[Text] Cali, Colombia, 23 Jul (AFP) -- Lieutenant Colonel Desi Bouterse, president of the Surinamese Government's National Council, reasserted today that his government is being slandered, and he refuted charges that he is involved in drug trafficking.

Bouterse, who is on an unofficial visit in Colombia and is accompanied by Arnold Halfhide, Surinamese ambassador to the United States, said he is the victim of slanderous statements.

Bouterse stated: "Suriname does not support drug trafficking, and I did not come to Colombia to visit coca plantations, as reported in some European countries as a result of a slanderous campaign against my country.

"The reports that some have dared spread in Europe and other regions are untrue. I am not in Colombia to inspect coca plantations, and Suriname does not support the drug traffic," he asserted.

Bouterse said that, "quite the contrary, Suriname cooperates with the DEA (the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency) in a plan to cut the drug traffickers' network." The strong man of Suriname emphasized that "defamation is one of the main weapons used by those who oppose Suriname's decolonization," and he argued that his "nation is currently in the process of becoming independent from the Netherlands."

Bouterse, who assumed leadership of the Surinamese Government in 1980 even though Jules Wijdenbosch is prime minister, said he is in Cali, a city in southwest Colombia, "for a medical checkup."

"I have many friends in this city, and I am not here on an official basis," he said, recalling that he visited Cali in 1971 as a member of a basketball team. Bouterse said that relations between Colombia and Surirame are good. "We will try to improve them" he added, and demanded more solidarity among South American countries to develop their integration. He revealed that Suriname is withstanding the aggression of terrorists and mercenaries. "It is a very strong and powerful aggression, but the people's will is superior," he asserted.

Bouterse said the people in his country support him. "I dance and share other celebrations with the people. We recently closed a street in Paramaribo and approximately 10,000 of us danced there," he recalled.

Asked about a possible progress toward democracy, Bouterse said: "We understand democracy, and we advocate a lifestyle in which we may share and improve all the people's conditions in general."

He asserted: "We will hold a referendum next September so the people may vote to reject or accept the new constitution; and we will hold general elections in November to comprise the National Government Council."

The strong man of Suriname did not say how long he will stay in Colombia, but he asserted that he advocates the dialogue among the country's political forces; he added that Suriname will have a president if the constitution is approved. "The president will be elected by the National Assembly, which will closely watch the government's administrative actions," Bouterse said.